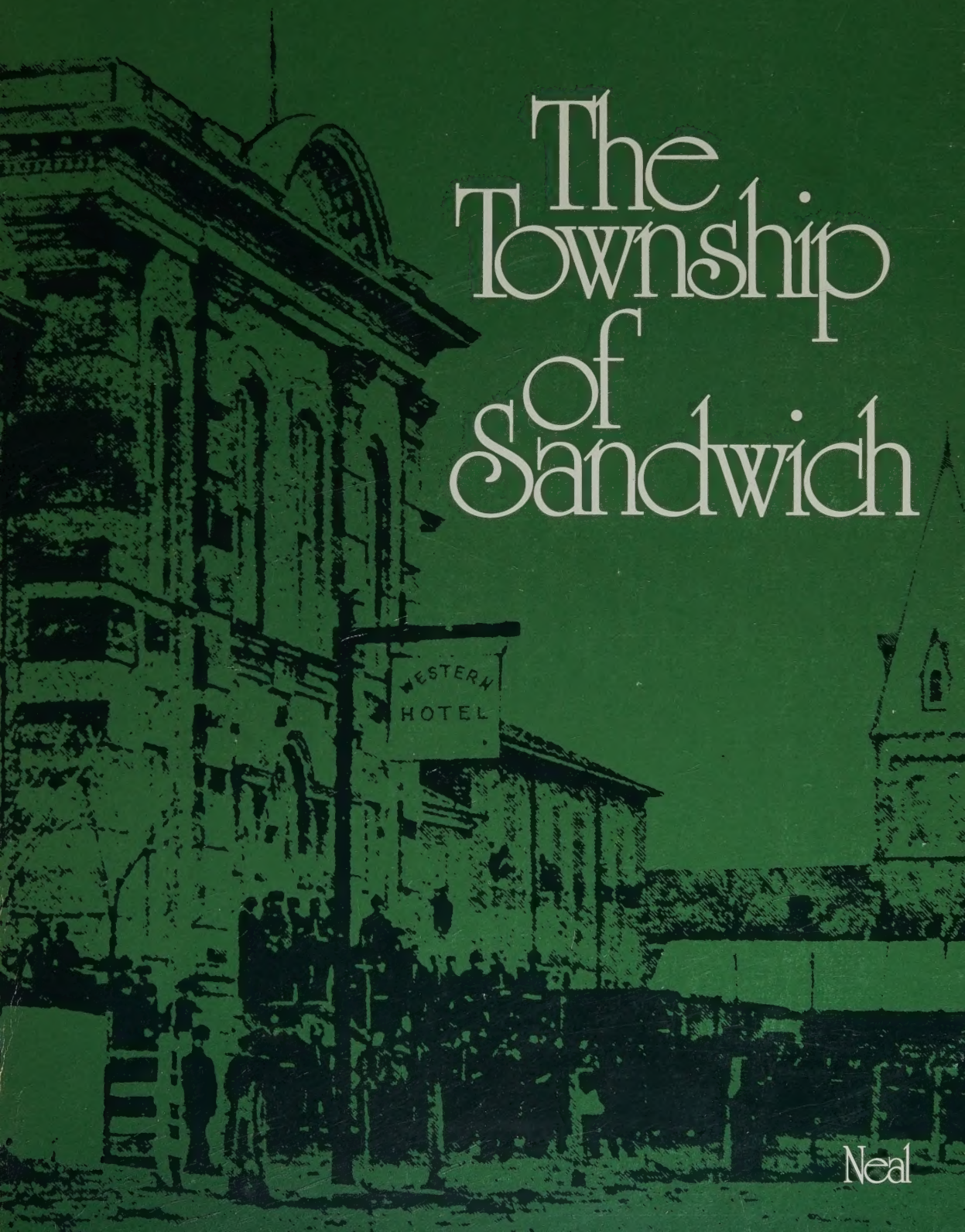
The Township of Sandwich



Neal

THE TOWNSHIP OF SANDWICH

PAST AND PRESENT

NEAL

ILLUSTRATED

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THE ESSEX COUNTY HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

and

THE WINDSOR PUBLIC LIBRARY BOARD

in commemoration of the

125th anniversary of the
separation of Windsor from the Township of Sandwich
and its incorporation as a Village in 1854

Historical notes compiled by Rev. Ernest J. Lajeunesse, CSB and an expanded index by Miss Edith Jarvi and Mrs. Ruth Vukadinov, have been appended to assist those interested in the history of this area.

The cooperation and support of Frederick Neal Harwood and Robert Charles Harwood, great-grandsons of the author is gratefully acknowledged.

July 1, 1979

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Preface to the Reprint Edition

Paraphrasing the preface written by my great grandfather Frederick Neal, in Sandwich, July 1, 1909, this facsimile is published with "thanks to all who in any way" made it possible.

The original volume, published in limited quantity, was intended to give a purely local narrative of the Township of Sandwich and its residents. It has become, however, one of the major sources documenting life along the Detroit River frontier. This reprinted edition attempts to share with the broader community that special sense of time and place so eloquently captured in the original.

Throughout his life, my great grandfather demonstrated his pride in family and community. That pride was cherished and reaffirmed by my father, Neal Harwood, and passed on to me.

July 1, 1979 Frederick Neal Harwood
Sandwich

The Township of Sandwich
Past and Present.

The Township of Sandwich

(Past and Present.)

ILLUSTRATED.

An interesting history of the Canadian Frontier along the Detroit River, including the territory which now embrace the present City of Windsor, the Towns of Sandwich and Walkerville and the Sandwich Townships, and also a brief account of the present County of Essex.

Published by Frederick Neal
Sandwich, Ont.

Printed by The Record Printing Co., Limited,
Windsor, Ont.
1909.

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By Frederick Neal, Sandwich, Ont.

PREFACE.

Prefaces are not yet out of date, and this little volume of mine calls for a few words of explanation for its production and doubtless of apology for its literary and other defects, of which the author trusts his readers will be rendered charitably oblivious by the interest he hopes to arouse by a recital of history that will appeal to each personally, because of its purely local character.

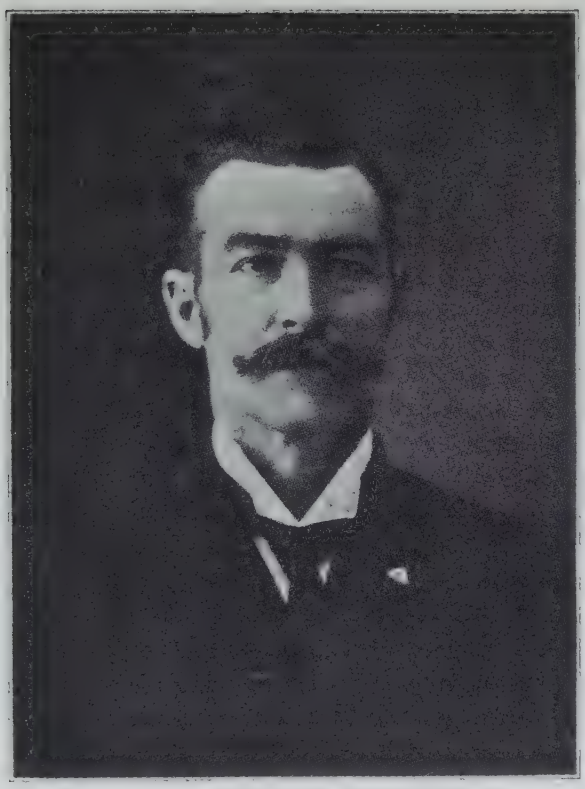
At the earnest and long-continued solicitation of many of the representatives (descendants) of families and former old residents along the Detroit River frontier, more particularly in the territory now covered by the present Town of Sandwich, City of Windsor and Town of Walkerville, I have endeavored to present a narrative touching the civil, religious and, to some extent, the social life of the fascinating past of this classic tract, teeming with stirring historic associations that appeal to the pride and patriotism of its residents. The value of the volume has been enhanced, I hope, by including photos of many of the representative men of a past day, as well as illustrations from old pictures and books. The author hopes that the interest of his readers will be equal to that of his own in collecting these materials, which really has been a labor of love.

This brief announcement cannot be closed without rendering thanks to all who in any way, or in any degree, have assisted with materials or information. Such help was always rendered cheerfully and without reserve.

FREDERICK NEAL.

Sandwich, July 1, 1909.

To my beloved parents, Thomas and Sarah Ann Neal,
whose memory I revere for their personal integrity and adherence to the cause of the Empire loyalists, this book is affectionately dedicated.



Yours Respectfully,
Frederick Neal

Early Indian History.

While as yet no evidence has been secured to prove that this section of Canada was ever inhabited before the Christian Era, yet we do claim that, from a historical point of view, the Detroit River frontier formerly known as the Township of Sandwich possesses a much greater interest than any part of the Province of Ontario.

At intervals for the past thirty years excavations about Sandwich have brought to light the contents of Indian graves. Besides the skeletons were found numerous hatchets (tomahawks) of stone, and scalping knives of bone, war clubs, pipes and numerous other relics. Some twenty-five years ago about 30 skeletons were discovered on lot D east—Peter Street—about 300 yards from the county buildings. The bodies were buried in a large circle—feet inwards—and beside each one were found buried the customary belongings of the Indian dead. Numerous discoveries of a similar nature have been found from time to time on Lot

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

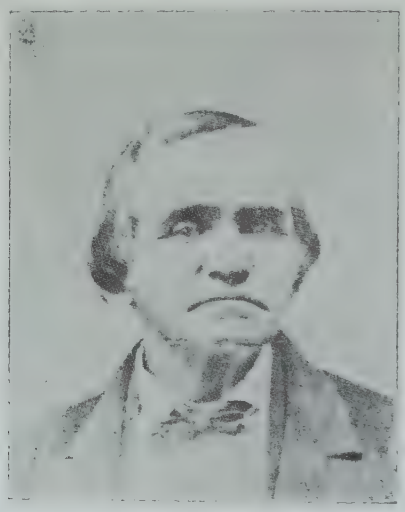
Founded on the site of the former Indian village at River Cunard, by the Rev. Father Laurent, in 1852, and was the first priest in charge. Rev. Father Marsailless, the present parish priest, has been in charge continuously for the past 49 years, he is 86 years old. There is a convent in connection which was established in 1885. The above picture is from a water color painting by the late Miss Ida E. Gluns, of Sandwich. The picture shows the Bizaire Road, the Cunard River and bridge, the church and C. M. B. A. Hall are shown in the distance on the opposite bank of the river.

3, South Pajot Street; Lot 3, North Church Street, and in January of the present year (1909) remains of nine Indians were discovered on the property of Paul Taylor, part of the Indian reserve in this town. One of the bodies had been buried headless. With them were stone war clubs, a pipe and a copper kettle.

These discoveries are easily accounted for from the fact that most of the Iroquois tribes occupied almost all the territory in Canada south of the Ottawa, between Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron; a greater portion of the State of New York, and a part of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The Huron Indians occupied the Canadian portions of the territory and the land on the southern shores of Lake Erie and Detroit River and appeared to have been a distinct nation; but their language was found to be identical with that of the Iroquois. The Hurons consisted of four smaller tribes, namely the Wyandottes, or Hurons proper, the Attioundirons, the Eries and Andastes. The two latter tribes were south of the lake, and claimed jurisdiction back to the domains of the Shaunees.

About the year 1539 the Five Nations, or Iroquois proper, formed a confederacy composed of the Seneca, Cayuga, Onondaga, Oneida and Mowhawk tribes, all occupying lands within the present state of New York. The great council fire of the confederation was with the Onondagas, and the metropolis or chief village was near the present city of Syracuse. This confederation was strong and powerful when the French



CHIEF JOSEPH WHITE.

The last chief of the Wyandotte, or Huron Nation. He was preesnt at the Town of Sarnia, Ont., in 1861 and was presented with a silver medal by the Prince of Wales (now King Edward VII), for the part he had taken in the rebellion of 1837-38. Alexander Clark, interpreter for Chief White was present and read the address to the Prince on behalf of the Chief and Wyandotte Nation. He was Chief of the Nation for fifty years. Mr. White died in Windsor, February 28, 1886, at the ripe old age of 82 years, and was laid to rest with his brethren in the Indian burying ground at the Anderdon Reservation.

first discovered them in 1609. They were then engaged in bloody wars with their kinsmen, the Wyandottes.

In the year 1649 the Five Nations gathered all their warriors and made a successful invasion of the Wyandotte and Huron country (of which the present town of Sandwich was a part), when many Wyandottes were slain and taken prisoners.

Among the relics recently found in Sandwich were the same in every particular as the implements of war used by the Indians at that time, as well as being silent reminders of the fierce tribal wars which raged in these parts previous to the advent of the white man.

The Huron Indians of the Detroit River were but a small remnant of

a once powerful nation of savages, some 20,000 souls, that dwelt on the shores of Lake Huron and in the Georgian Bay District, where the Fathers of the Society of Jesus sought them out and converted many of them to the Catholic faith as early as 1626.

When the British government made a treaty with the Indians of Western Canada in 1780, it was stipulated that several defined tracts should be reserved in perpetuity for their use, one of these being described as a strip of land lying south of the Canard, extending along the Detroit River front six miles, and inland to the distance of about seven. The original plan and survey in the Bureau of Archives at Toronto is dated 1790 and is by Sir John Johnson, Bart.

In the year 1790 a treaty was made with the Indians under which

ALEXANDER CLARK.

Interpreter for Chief Joseph White, of the Wyandotte or Huron Nation. He was present with Chief White at the Town of Sarnia, in 1861, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales (now King Edward VII), and was also honored with a medal and decroations at his hands. Mr. Clark died April 3, 1876, aged 76 years.

lands were transferred to the Crown out of which have been cut the counties of Essex and Kent and portions of Elgin, Middlesex and Lambton. The grantees are the principle villages and chiefs of the Ottawa, Chippewa, Pottawatomie and Huron nations around Detroit. The conveyance is to King George III., and the payment of the consideration money, £1,200 Halifax currency, in valuable wares and merchandise, and was made by Alexander McKee, Deputy Agent of Indian Affairs.

SERGEANT WALTER WHITE.

Son of Joseph White, and grond-son of Chief Joseph White, killed within twenty yards of the Boer trenches and much in advance of any other British dead, at the Battle of Paardeberg, South Africa, February 18, 1900. He was 19 years of age, and was color sergeant of the 21st Essex Fusiliers and a member of the first Canadian contingent to South Africa.

ISRAEL J. SPLITLOG

A grand-son of Chief Slpitlog, who was with Tecumseh and Brock at the surrender of Detroit to the British in 1812. Mr. Splitlog at present resides with his family at the corner of Chippewa and Bedford streets, in the Town of Sandwich. He was born on the Huron Reserve in Anderdon, November 22, 1851.

The Indian village of the River Canard was convenient to Bois Blanc Island, near Lake Erie, where all the lake Indians and other tribes of the Ottawa confederacy held their council, the Hurons alone having the right to light the council fire.

About the year 1837 a part of the Wyandotte nation at Anderdon removed to the Western States and occupied lands upon the Neosho River, a chief tributory of the Arkansas.

Something over thirty years ago a treaty was made between the Wyandotte nation and the Dominion Government whereby the Reservation at Anderdon was to be opened for settlement. According to the agreement arrived at the Chief was to receive 200 acres; each male member of the nation 100 acres, and each female 50 acres. The remainder of

THE RESIDENCE OF ISRAEL J. SPLITLOG

Corner of Chippawa and Bedford streets, Sandwich. He is accompanied on the lawn with his only daughter, Miss Julia, who is standing by the head of his favorite horse, "Black Hawk." Mrs. Splitlog is standing under the shade of a pine tree near the end of the veranda.

the land to be put up at auction and sold, the interest from the monies thus realized to be paid equally to all members of the tribe. They were also granted the rights of full citizenship and the privilege to vote the same as their vhite brethren.

The Huron graveyard was situated on the river bank below the village. It has been in continuous use by the tribe or its representatives for two hundred years from the date where the "Sastareche" fixed his seat at the Canard until the present generation.

It was the burial place of Chief Splitog who was with Tecumseh and Brock, and one of England's most faithful allies in the war of 1812-15.

At the death of Chief Splitlog, Joseph White was elected chief, and held this important position for fifty years. A few years ago he was also buried there and was the last chief of the Wyandotte or Huron Nation.

The French Period.

Before the advent of the white man in these unknown wilds the present site of the City of Detroit was an Iroquois Indian village, a fortified Indian town.

That the reader may more clearly understand the changes which have taken place in the country's history in the past three hundred years we might state that it was governed by France from the year 1540 to 1775; by the fall of Quebec under Gen. Wolfe on the 13th of September, 1759, the capitulation of Montreal, September 3, 1760, under Gen. Amherst, and the surrender of Detroit to Major Roberts, of the Queen's Rangers, on December 29, 1760, the whole of Canada was surrendered to Great Britain. This was in addition to our possession of the thirteen colonies, now the United States, for we did not lose them till the treaty of 1783, after eight years of war. The first governor-general under French rule was Jean F. de la Rogue, Sier de Roberval in 1540, and the first governor-general of Canada under British rule was Gen. James Murray in the year 1760.

Samuel De Champlain, the great French merchant, navigator, legislator and governor and for many years the Chief Lieutenant of France, was the first white man who ever trod the banks of the Detroit River. His expedition from Quebec to the Detroit River and his attack upon and repulse by the Iroquois of their fort at Detroit in th eautumn of 1615 are historical facts.

Chevalier de Callieres, then French Governor ot Canada, commissioned M. de la Mottee Cadillac to establish a combined military and trading post at Detroit, which he did in 1701. The fort built by Cadillac is said to have been upon the site of the old Iroquois fortifications, where Champlain and his allies—the Hurons and Algonguins were defeated in 1615.

Shortly after the arrival of Cadillac (in 1701) with a large following of settlers both banks of Detroit River became lined with small dwellings extending at various intervals for several miles.

Each had its garden and orchard, and each was enclosed by a fence of rounded pickets. To the soldier or the trader, fresh from the marsh scenery and ambush perils of the surrounding wilds, the secluded settlement was welcome as an oasis in the desert.

The Canadian of this time was usually a happy man. Life sits lightly upon him; he laughs at his hardships and soon forgets its sorrows.

A lover of roving and adventure, of the frolic and the dance, he is little troubled with thoughts of the past or the future, and little plagued with avarice or ambition. Here all his propensities found ample scope. Aloof from the world, the simple colonists shared none of its pleasures and excitements, and were free from many of its cares. Nor were luxuries wanting which civilization might have envied them. The forests teemed with game, the marshes with wild fowl, and the rivers with fish. The apples and pears of the old Canadian orchards are even to this day held in esteem. The poorer inhabitants made wine from fruit of the wild grape, which grew profusely in the woods, while the wealthier class procured a better quality from Montreal, in exchange for the canoe loads of furs which they sent down every year. Here, as elsewhere in

Canada, the long winter and autumn, the traders and voyagers, the coureurs-de-bois, and half-breeds, gathered from the distant forests of the northwest, the whole settlement was alive with dancing and feasting, drinking, gaming, and carousing.

Within the limits of the settlement were three large Indian villages. On the western shore, a little below the fort (where the new Detroit Postoffice now stands), were the lodges of the Pottawattomis; nearly opposite, on the eastern side (now Sandwich), was the village of the

THE SANDWICH FLORAL CARRIAGE

Which took part in the Cadillac celebration at the City of Detroit. Capt. F. C. Fulmer is standing by the horses heads. During the week of July 21, 1901, the bi-centenary celebration was held in the City of Detroit, to mark the 200th anniversary of thhe settlement of Detroit by Cadillac. Sandwich was fittingly represented by a carriage beautifully decorated with yellow chrysanthemums and drawn by a fine team of black horses. The occupants of the carriage were Miss Laura Girardot, Miss Elmira Marentette, Miss Isabella Spiers and Miss Marie Morand. Very complimentary notices afterwards appeared in the public press of Detroit and Windsor, saying: "The carriages of the Canadians were much admired. The Walkerville and Sandwich carriages were loudly cheered and applauded as they passed the reviewing stand."

Wyandottes; and on the same side, five miles further up (above what is now the town of Walkerville), a band of Ottawa Indians had fixed their abode.

Every man was a militia man in those days, and from the fort he was furnished with a gun, a capot, a Canadian clock, a breech clout, a cotton shirt, a cap, a pair of leggins, a pair of Indian shoes and a blanket. The old Canadian militiaman during the French regime must certainly have looked more serviceable than soldierly, particularly to the critical eyes of those used to the prim, tight-laced soldiers of those days. But he showed that he could do the work required of him.

And so for half a century the French held sway over the surrounding territory. They were too far removed to be molested by the struggle for the supremacy of Canada, and the first news of the fall of Quebec and the surrender of Canada was brought to the little band by the English themselves.

On the 12th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rodgers, at the head of his band of Rangers, half hunters and half woodsmen, trained in a discipline of their own, and armed like Indians, with hatchet, knife and gun, was ordered to proceed to Detroit and take possession of the settlement for the British Crown, which he did December 29, 1760.

While this country was under the French rule all laws and edicts effecting the people of L'Assomption (now Sandwich) eminated from the commandment of the French fort at Detroit.

In regard to the settlement of L'Assomption we have no direct reliable

THE MOY HOUSE.

Just a few rods east of the beautiful residence of John Davis, on Sandwich street, is situate the old Moy house, one of the landmarks of Windsor. It was formerly the home of Angus McIntosh, who inherited the estate which belonged to the Earldom of Moy, and was a factor for the Hudson Bay Co. Over a century ago the Moy house was noted for the lavish hospitality dispensed there. The exact dates concerning the occupancy of the place by Angus McIntosh are not at present known, but it is recorded that his marriage with Archange de St. Martin took place in 1776. The sons of this marriage returned to Scotland and the estate fell into the hands f Wm. Hall, whose adopted daughter married John Davis, ex-mayor of the city and present owner of what is known as the Moy farm. The present laird, known as the Earl of Moy, who, by the way, is a cousin of R. A. Reynolds, of this city, is the twenty-fifth chief of the Mackintosh clan, and was born in Canada, his grandfather having been a member of the legislative council of Canada.—*Evening Record,* Windsor.

information but it is quite evident Detroit and L'Assomption were one community politically, religiously and socially.

There is no doubt that the settlement here commenced very soon after the establishment of the post at Detroit by Cadillac. Settlement became very extensive in 1750 when the French adopted the plan of settling discharged or disabled soldiers in the vicinity of the frontier posts. On the Canadian side of the river the limit was at the foot of Lake St. Clair on the one hand and the River Canard on the other and were the thickest in the vicinity of the present town of Sandwich.

The whole territory was laid out into lots of 200 arpents (about 180 acres), two arpents wide and on each of these was settled a discharged soldier and his family. The English afterward followed out the same rule.

The first country beneath the sun to abolish slavery was the Province of Upper Canada. At the very first meeting of its Legislature, after the organization of the Province in 1792, the holding of the bodies of men as slaves was prohibited. This act was passed and became law May 31, 1793.

There were both Indian and Negro slaves, the former being known as Panis, or captives from the Pawnee nation.

The 300 acres of government land lying between the farm of Mr.

MRS. THOMAS BONDY.

Working at an old-fashhioned spinning wheel. She is now 76 years of age.

Maisonville and of Mr. Labadie was granted in 1793 to Lieutenant Jonathan Sheifflin and in course of time became the property of the Hon. Angus McIntosh, factor of the Hudson Bay Company, who gave it the name of "Moy." It is now the property of Mrs. John Davis.

The French settlement below Sandwich on the Detroit River which extends over six miles is known as Petite Cote. A few years ago a post-office was established there and was given the Indian name of Ojibwa, with Leo Page, a young and enterprising business man, as postmaster. The soil in the neighborhood of Petite Cote and vicinity is most peculiarly adopted for the raising of all kinds of garden produce and small fruit, more especially the famous Petite Cote raddish, which are eagerly sought

after by the people of all the great centers of population in the United States and Canada.

There is another very important industry in this peaceful old-fashioned farming community. There is conducted one of the most interesting and picturesque industries in America. More than three hundred French women, of all ages, knit thousands of pairs of mittens, gloves and socks each year, which are used in all parts of Canada from Sandwich to Dawson City.

These women are all in the employ of Mr. Leo Page, who also codnucts

MRS PIERRE GIGNAC

Who for 70 years has plied her knitting needles. She is now 82 years of age.

a general store in connection with the postoffice at Ojibwa, who in turn supplies the retail trade in Canada of hand-made woolen socks and gloves.

For several generations this hand knitting of gloves and hosiery has been a part of the housewife's daily work among the French settlers between Sandwich and Amherstburg.

We have much pleasure in introducing to the reader three of these industrious old ladies who have spent almost their entire lives in spinning and knitting woolen goods for the citizens of Canada.

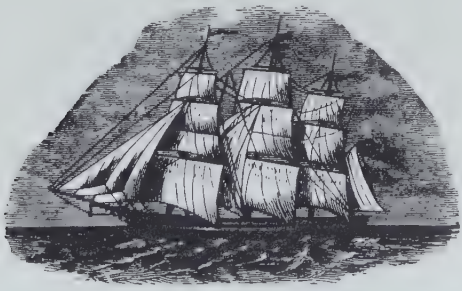
For years afterwards when the Indian woman wanted to frighten the children they would threaten to have the Walk-in-the-Water come to carry them away.

By kind permission of the Calvert Lithographing Co., Detroit

DETROIT IN 1820.

It will be 91 years ago, August 28, 1909, since the first steamboat which ever sailed on Lake Erie and up the Detroit river from Buffalo. Her name was the Walk-in-the-Water and it took 44 hours in making the trip. The Walk-in-the-Water was wrecked Oct. 31, 1821, on Lake Erie. Her length was 150 feet and breadth 27 feet.

The steamer Superior, the second boat on the lakes replaced her in 1822.



The Township of Sandwich.

Originally the limits of the municipality of the Township of Sandwich formed a quarter circle running north and west from a given point for a distance of twelve miles to Lake St. Clair on the one hand and the Detroit River on the other. These two bodies of water forming the north, northwest and western boundries—the eastern being formed by the Township of Maidstone, and the southern by the Townships of Colchester and Anderdon. The whole comprises a most fertile region of over one hundred square miles in extent and advantageously situated as regards commercial facilities and every adjunct of civilization. This section formed the old French Parish of L'Assomption. It was constituted the Township of Sandwich in carrying out the details of Lord Dorchester's proclamation dated July 24, 1788, dividing the Province of Quebec into districts—this being a part of the district of Hesse. The surveys, however, had been made under the old French system when the settlement was first effected at any rate, along the water front, and running back three or four miles towards the interior; the balance of the township, constituting the southeast quarter, being laid out under General Simcoe's administration, 1791.

From the original formation of a township, it remained as the Township of Sandwich until the year 1854 when Windsor was set off as an independent municipality under a village charter. Four years later it was incorporated as a town, and at the same time (1858) Sandwich Town was also incorporated by special act of Parliament. Municipal divisions continued thus till 1861 when the township was again subdivided; and from a single municipality in 1854 it now comprises the Town of Sandwich, City of Windsor, Town of Walkerville, and the Townships of Sandwich West, Sandwich East and Sandwich South.

The Town Hall of the late Township of Sandwich was a frame house one and a half stories high of about 40x30 feet and was situated at the corner of Dougall Avenue and Tecumseh Road on Mr. James Dougall's farm. This historical building was sold by auction by D. Moynahan, the Township Clerk of Sandwich West on March 11, 1861.

The Town of Sandwich.

The civil history of the Village of Sandwich really commenced in 1788, the British Government paid to the Chiefs of the Wyandottes or Huron Indians, the Chippewa's and Ottawa's, the purchase price demanded by the joint tribes, for the peaceable possession of a piece of ground one mile square. Part of the newly acquired block of land was immediately surveyed and plotted into one acre lots for settlement and the future county town was given the name of Sandwich. The town as at present constituted comprises about 2,000 acres (1909).

The portion platted into lots is the east and west side of Russell, the east and west sides of Bedford and the west side of Peter Streets from Detroit Street or Cowan's corner at the north end of the town to End

EDWARD BOISMIER

Was the first gentleman to fill the office of mayor, in 1858, after the Town of Sandwich was incorporated. Mr. Boismier was a captain and served through the rebellion of 1837-8 under Col. Prince; was tax collector for the original township of Sandwich. He has also held the office of fishery overseer for third district and from the year 1872 to the time of his death was a member of the Board of Education of the Town of Sandwich, and for most of that period of fourteen years he held the position of chairman. He died in 1886 at the age of 76 years.

Street at the southerly end of the town. There are four acres to a block. Russell, Bedford and Peter Streets run diagonally with the river and the intersecting streets all lead to the water's edge.

At the present time about 600 acres comprise the residence portion of the town while the remaining portion of the 2,000 acres is farm property.

The municipal history of the Town of Sandwich begins with the year 1858. An act to incorporate the Town of Sandwich was passed and assented to June 10, 1857. Section one of the act says that from and after January 1, 1858, that it shall be called and known as the Town of Sandwich, with a proviso that this act shall not effect the rights of the

Sandwich and Windsor Gravel Road Company.—Chap. 94, page 406, Statutes of Canada.

The poll for the election of members of the first council of the newly incorporated Town of Sandwich was held in the old Court House, Sandwich, on January 4, 1858, by John McEwan, Sheriff of Essex, presiding as Returning Officer.

The poll opened at ten o'clock in the morning and closed at four in the afternoon.

There were ten candidates in the field out of which the electors were entitled to elect five councillors.

The five gentlemen receiving the highest number of votes and who were declared elected were: Edward Boismier, Joseph Mercer, Abner C. Ellis, Thomas Woodbridge and Pierre Marentette.

ABNER C. ELLIS

Who has served in the council of the Township of Sandwich and was one of the original members-elect of the Sandwich Town Council when the town was incorporated in 1858, and has since served as town councillor for upwards of fifteen years at various periods of the town's history. He is the father of Ald. George H. Ellis, of the Detroit city council.

The Town Council of Sandwich held its first meeting in the old Court Room on Monday, January 18, 1858, for the purpose of electing a Mayor and Reeve for the ensuing year, all the members present; the Sheriff, John McEvan, presiding as directed by the act of incorporation.

Moved by Mr. Marentette, seconded by Mr. Ellis, that Edward Boismier be Mayor for the year 1858. Carried.

The Mayor-elect, after taking oath of office, took the chair as the first Chief Magistrate of the Town of Sandwich.

Moved by Mr. Ellis, seconded by Mr. Marentette, that Mr. Joseph Mercer be Reeve for the year 1858. Carried.

Mr. James Woodbridge, Jr., was chosen as Town Clerk, Victor Ouellette, Town Treasurer, and Constance Gauthier, Tax Collector.

Mr. Boismier served the town as its Mayor for one year and Mr. Charles Baby was elected for the year 1859 by acclamation. For the year 1860 Mr. Baby had for his opponent Mr. John A. Askin as the following proceedings of the nominations will show:

"On Monday, December 19, 1859, a meeting of the electors was held in the Town Hall (old Court House), James Woodbridge, Town Clerk, officiated as Returning Officer.

"It was moved by Edward Boismier, Esq., seconded by Constance Gauthier, Esq., that Charles Baby be Mayor for the year 1860.

"The Hon. John Prince proposed the name of John A. Askin, Esq., and Capt. John A. Wilkinson seconded the nomination.

"Charles F. Eliot, Esq., demanded a poll on behalf of Mr. Baby while John A. Askin demanded a poll on behalf of himself."

THOMAS WOODBRIDGE, ESQ.

Was Reeve in the Township of Sandwich in 1856 and 1857 and a councillor-elect of the Town of Sandwich when it was incorporated in 1858. He conducted a harness and saddle shop in Sandwich for a number of years and died February 28, 1874, aged 75 years.

Ever since Sandwich became the county seat in 1796 until the present day the town has had a national reputation for being a stamping ground for the hottest political fights, both municipal and parliamentary elections, in all Canada, and this election between Messrs. Baby and Askin was no exception to the rule.

The election in this case was fought out on political or party lines. Mr. Askin was known as the candidate of the Col. Prince party, while Mr. Baby was of the Col. Rankin party.

On election day Mr. Askin was too ill to leave his home but his friends stood loyally by him till the close of the poll that day.

The close of the poll in the evening showed the vote to have been an extremely close one. Mr. Baby being declared elected by one majority.

In the evening Mr. Baby, the successful candidate, held a public reception at his residence, the Baby mansion, on Mill Street, at which addresses were delivered by both the rival candidates—Mr. Askin and the Mayor-elect, Mr. Baby.

A brass band was engaged from the neighboring city of Detroit and the citizens generally turned out in large numbers and the event celebrated in the good old-fashioned way.

During the evening an impromptue procession was formed and headed by their band they serenaded through the streets of the town after which the procession proceeded to Windsor where they continued their celebration by marching up Sandwich Street, the band and processionists temporarily stopping at the various public houses to quench their thirsts and imbibe more "enthusiasm."

Feeling that they had did their full duty on this important occasion the musicians and the serenaders dispersed to their several homes shortly after midnight.

CAPT. PIERRE MARENTETTE.

Served under Col. Prince during the rebellion of 1837-8. Was appointed ensign in Second Regiment Essex militia, Sept. 3, 1838; lieutenant Sept. 23, 1838, and while stationed at Amherstburg was appointed a captain on the 25th of August, 1848.

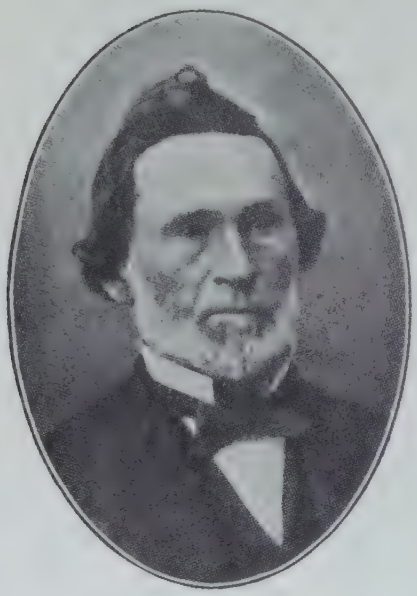
Capt. Marentette's military life was full of brave and daring deeds. At the battle of Windsor on the 4th of December, 1838, it was he who shot the man carrying the rebel flag. James Dougall, who had offered $25 in gold to any one who would shoot the rebel flag man, came to Sandwich the same afternoon and tendered the money to Mr. Marenteete. Mr. Marentette declined to take the reward saying, "I am not fighting for money, I am fighting for my country."

Another incident occurred during the fight with the rebels at Windsor on the morning of December 4. A wounded rebel raised his musket and was about to shoot Capt. Tebo, of the Essex militia; Lieutenant

Marentette observing the movement of the wounded man told him not to fire at Capt. Tebo or he would be a dead man himself. The rebel obeyed the warning and Capt. Tebo was saved.

Mr. Marentette was a member of the first Sandwich Town Council in 1858. He died Feb. 8, 1872.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who enjoyed the honor and distinction of being Mayor of the Town of Sandwich from the time it was incorporated in 1858 to the present: Edward Boismier, 1858;



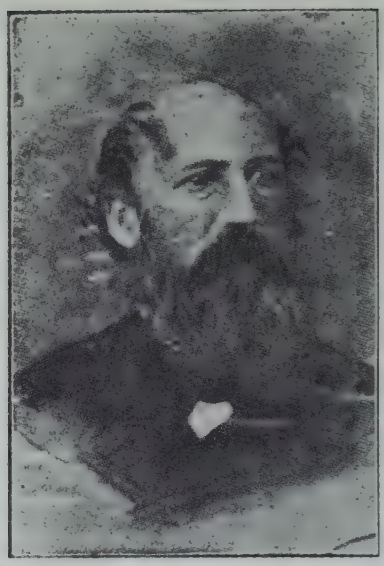
GEORGE FELLERS, ESQ., J. P.,

Was the third gentleman to fill the office of Chief Magistrate of the Town of Sandwich, which he did from 1867 to 1872. He died June 7, 1891.

THEODULE GIRARDOT, ESQ.,

Was born at Arthesaus, France, Feb. 12, 1824. Appointed to a position on the faculty of Assumption College and was principal of the school for five years, being succeeded by the Basillian Fathers in 1870. In 1871 he was appointed public school inspector for North Essex, and was Mayor of Sandwich from 1873 to 1877. He died Feb. 2, 1900.

Charles T. Baby, 1859-1866; George Fellers, 1867-1872; Theodule Girardot, 1873-1877; Arthur C. Verner, 1878; Thomas McWhinney, 1879-1883; Arthur C. Verner, 1884-1885; Thomas McWhinney, 1886-1887; D. Willis Mason, 1888-1889; Ernest Girardot, Sr., 1890-1891; George W. Mason, 1892; Ernest Girardot, Sr., 1893-1902; Clarence E. Mason, 1903-1906; Edward H. Donnelly, 1907, 1908 and was re-elected for the present year, 1909.



ARTHUR COLE VERNER

Was born March 28, 1814, and was a decendant of a titled family in Ireland. He was a grammar school teacher in Sandwich in the early 60s and held the office of Mayor of Sandwich during the years 1878, 1884 and 1885. He died April 2, 1890, aged 79 years.

THOMAS McWHINNEY

Was born in Ireland March 25, 1834. In 1873 he came ro Sandwich and built himself a home on the banks of the Detroit river. In 1875 he was elected a town councillor in which capacity he served the town until 1879, when he was elected mayor by acclamation and continued in that office till 1883, and was re-elected in 1886. Sold his home to A. St. George Ellis, barrister of Windsor, and moved to Atlanta, Ga., for his health. Died Jan. 31, 1901. Buried in St. John's graveyard, Sandwich.

The members of the Mason family have always taken a deep interest in the public welfare of the county and have been honored by being placed in the highest office in the gift of its citizens.

George W. Mason was born in the State of Indiana, Oct. 19, 1836. In the 60's he moved with his family to Sandwich and engaged in the mercantile business. In due time he became a full-fledged naturalized British subject and shortly afterwards appointed a magistrate by

GEORGE W. MASON, CLARENCE E. MASON AND D. WILLIS MASON, ESQS

the Ontario government. He was a member of the Board of Education for several years and was Mayor of the town for the year 1892.

D. Willis Mason, eldest son of George W. Mason, was born Sept. 29, 1862. At the age of 26 years he was elected Mayor of Sandwich. This was in the year 1888 and was re-elected again in 1889. He was at that time known throughout the country as the "Kid Mayor" of Sandwich on account of his youth. Mr. Mason had previously served four years on the Sandwich Board of Education.

Clarence E. Mason, the second and youngest son of George W. Mason, was born in Sandwich Nov. 30, 1868. He has faithfully served as Town Councillor and Reeve and was elected Mayor of the town for the years 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906. In January of the present year (1909) Mr. Mason was appointed an Emigrant Inspector by the Dominion Government.

The gentlemen comprising the Town Council the present year (1909) are Edward H. Donnelly, Mayor; Robert Maisey, Reeve; and William Hill, John McLean, James L. Smith, William J. Murphy and Calixte LeBoeuf are the Councillors.

The town officials are Edwin R. North, Town Clerk; Claud F. Pequegnot, Town Treasurer; Albert F. Healey, Town Solicitor; William J. Beasley, M. D., Town Physician; Allois Master, Chief Police; George

SANDWICH TOWN COUNCIL OF 1906.

Row Standing—Jos. D. Meloche, Jules Robinet, George E. Smeaton, town clerk; John McLean, and Wm. Hill.

Row Sitting—Jos. U. Piche, Clarence E. Mason, Mayor; Robert Maisley.

W. Gray, Tax Collector; Magdel Guindon and Alexander McKee, Assessors; William Gray, Water Inspector; James A. McCarnuck, Weighmaster.

The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Health for 1909: ExMayor C. E. Mason, Chairman; E. R. North, Secretary; Wm. J. Beasley, M. D., Physician; Allois Master, Inspector; Mayor E. H. Donnelly, Messrs. Joseph F. Ouellette and James E. Robinson.

The following gentlemen represented the Township of Sandwich as Reeves in the Western District Council comprising Essex, Kent and Lambton were John G. Watson and Domineque Langlois from 1842 to 1845; Domineque Langlois and William D. Baby, from 1846 to 1849; William D. Baby and Thomas Woodbridge in 1850.

In the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Essex and Lambton the gentlemen represented the Township of Sandwich were Dominique Langlois and Dennis Downing in 1851; James S. Baby and Dennis Downing in 1852; Dominique Langlois and Laurent Reaume in 1853.

The first meeting of the County Council of the County of Essex was

JOSEPH MERCER

Was the first gentleman to fill the office of Reeve for the Town of Sandwich in 1858. He was elected Warden of Essex County and remained in that office for two years, 1858 and 1859. He lost his life through an accident on the Great Western Railway, Oct. 2, 1862. His esteemed friend, John Paul Salter, was killed at the same time. Mr. Salter's remains were interred at Chatham and Mr. Mercer in St. John's graveyard, Sandwich.

DUNCAN A. McMULLEN

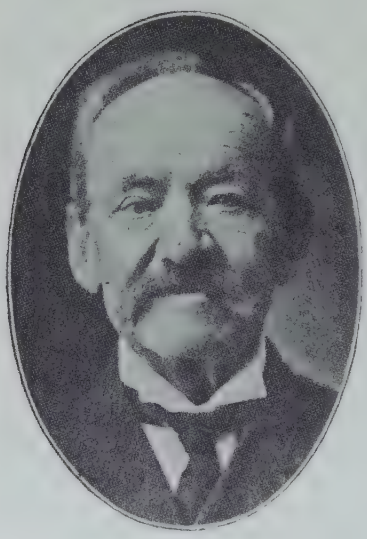
Was County Clerk from 1858 to 1862, and Reeve of the Town of Sandwich from 1864 to 1868. Appointed Registrar of Surrogate in 1862. He died in August, 1870.

held in the old Court House in the Town of Sandwich on Wednesday, October 26th, 1853, the union between the counties of Essex and Lambton having been dissolved under proclamation on the 13th day of December, 1853. The gentlemen who represented the Township of Sandwich were Dominique Langlois and Laurent Reaume 1853 to 1854; John A. Askin and Laurent Reaume, 1855; Thomas Woodbridge and Gabriel Bondy, 1856 and 1857.

The Village of Sandwich became an incorporated town in 1858, Joseph Mercer, as Reeve, represented the town from 1858 to 1861; John A. Askin

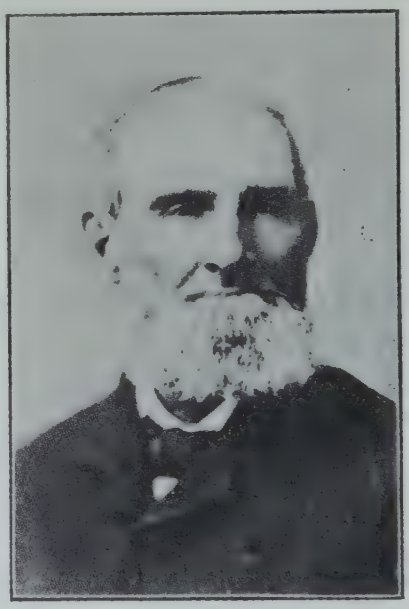
in 1862; James McKee in 1863; D. A. McMullen, 1864 to 1868; James McKee from 1869 to 1885; Reinhold Gluns, 1886 and 1887; James McKee, 1888 and 1889; John G. Watson, 1890 and 1891; Charles T. Askin, 1892; John G. Watson, 1893 to 1896.

The "County Councils Act of 1896" divided the county into seven districts. The Townships of Sandwich East, Sandwich West and Sandwich Town comprised District number seven. The gentlemen who represented District number seven in the County Council were Joseph Durocher and Hypolite Mailloux, 1897 and 1898; Joseph Durocher and



REINHOLD GLUNS

Was born in Germany in January, 1835. Became a resident and established a tannery business in Sandwich in 1861. Served as a Town Councillor for 1880 and 1881 and Reeve in 1886 and 1887. Mr. Gluns is living retired at the corner of Bedford and Park streets, Sandwich.

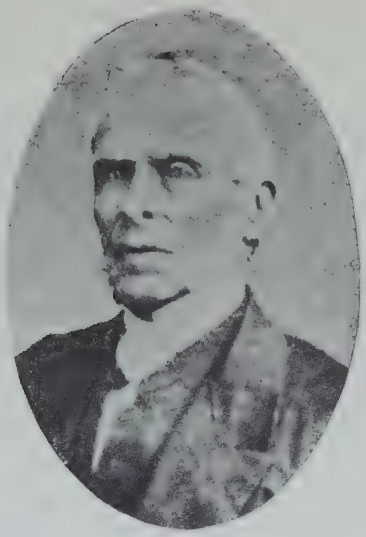


GEORGE JESSOP

Was born at Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, Eng., March 21, 1821. He came to Sandwich with his parents when quite young, and became an active business man in the community. In addition to filling several offices of trust for the municipality he served as Councillor for a number of years. He was elected Reeve of Sandwich in January, 1898, and died August 25 of the same year.

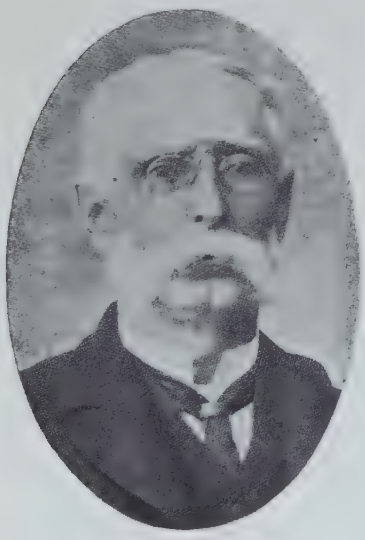
Noah Dufour, 1899 and 1900; Joseph Durocher and Alexander Reaume, 1901 and 1902; Albert L. Lafferty and Alexander Reaume, 1903 and 1904; Albert L. Lafferty and August St. Louis, 1905 and 1906.

The "County Council's Act" of 1906, again gave each municipality the privilege of choosing its own Reeve to represent them in the County Council. The gentlemen who represented Sandwich Town in the County Council as Reeve was Eugene Brecult, 1907 and 1908. Robert Maisey is the Reeve and representative of the Town of Sandwich in the County Council at the present time (1909).



LOUIS J. FLUETT

Was born in the City of Quebec in 1800. He held the position of Clerk of the First Division Court; was Town Clerk for the Town of Sandwich from 1869 to 1881. Died May 13, 1881, aged 81 years.



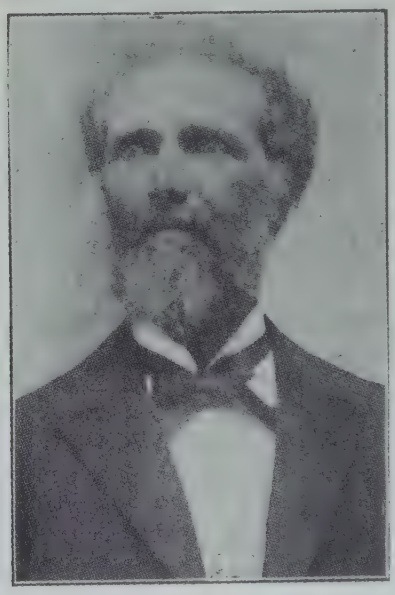
CORNELIUS H. ASHDOWN,

was born in England June 25, 1835, and settled in Toronto in 1841. For thirty-two years he was a teacher, twenty-five of which were spent in Essex County. He was appointed town clerk of Sandwich on December 14, 1894, and Clerk of the First Division Court of Essex. Died October 19, 1903.

EDWIN R. NORTH, B. A.,

The present Town Clerk, was born January 13, 1863. He is a B. A. of the Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and has been principal of the Sandwich Public Schools for thirteen years. Mr. North was appointed Town Clerk in January, 1907. His services in both the capacity of teacher and Town Clerk gives general satisfaction.

The gentlemen who have held the responsible position of Town Clerk for the Corporation of the Town of Sandwich from 1858 to the present time (1909) are James Woodbridge, Jr., 1858 to 1866; Frank E. Marcon, 1867 to and part of 1869; Louis J. Fluett, part of 1869 to May 13, 1881; Victor Ouellette, the remainder of 1881; Thomas McKee, 1882; James



JAMES ALEXANDER STUART

Was born in Mullaghfutherland, Ireland, September 15, 1829. He received part of his education at Dublin University, and coming to the United States, he took a two years' course at Princeton, New Jersey. In 1854 he taught school at London, Ont., and in 1857 he settled in Sandwich and was at once appointed principal of the public school, which positio nhe held with much credit for twelve years. Many of the men and women of middle life today, of Sandwich, Windsor, Walkerville and the City of Detroit, including the writer, were pupils of Mr. Stuart's.
Mr. Stuart bought the "Great Western Hotel," familiarly known as "The Dobson House," one of the historic landmarks of the town. In 1875 he built a large new brick hotel, which he called "The Stuart ..ouse," and which he moved into in 1876, where he remained until his death. He held the position of Clerk of the First Division Court, and also of Town Clerk from 1883 to 1894 (with the exception of the year 1892). He was closely iedntified with the local history of Sandwich, and was lately a valued member of the Board of Education and a recognized authority on municipal law. He died December 10, 1894, at the age of 66 years.

A. Stuart, 18883 to 1891; Maxfield Sheppard, 1892; James A. Stuart, 1893 to December 10, 1894; Cornelius H. Ashdown, from December, 1894 to October 19, 1903; George E. Smeaton, October 23, 1903 to 1906; Edwin R. North, the present efficient Town Clerk, was appointed in January, 1907.

MILL STREET
Looking east from the intersection of Peter street, Sandwich.

GLUNNS' TANNERY

A portion of which is shown in this picture. Established by R. Gluns in 1861, on the corner of Park and Russell Streets. This landmark was torn down and removed about two years ago. From a water color painting by the late Miss Ida E. Gluns.

EUGENE BREAULT,

The present Police Magistrate of Sandwich, was born at St. Jean de Malka, Jolliette Co., Quebec, Sept. 20, 1869. Came to Essex at the age of 18. Served ten years in the Sandwich fire department. Was elected Reeve for the year 1907 and returned by acclamation for the year 1908. Appointed Justice of the Peace in March, 1908, and Police Magistrate of the Town of Sandwich in January, 1909.

ALLOIS MASTER, SR.,

The present Chief of Police, was born in Germany in 1844, settled in Sandwich in 1857. In 1882 he was appointed by the Provincial Government a Bailiff of the First Division Court of the County of Essex. For upwards of thirty years he has served as County Constable and High Constable for Essex and for the past fifteen years as Chief of Police for the Town of Sandwich.

The present town of Sandwich and judicial seat of the County of Essex is beautifully situated in the midst of a fine and well settled agricultural country on the Detroit River. There are many beautiful private residences and well kept lawns, the long rows of magnificent shade trees lin-

SANDWICH BOARD OF EDUCATION—1906.

Row Standing—Wm. G. Wells, W. J. Beasley, M. D., David Tucker (secretary-treasurer), C. E. Wadge. *Row Sitting*—Wm. J. Sparks, Francis Hurt (Chairman), and John C. Hehn.

ing the principal streets. It being an historical town many people visit the place each year from all parts of the American continent.

The public improvements include one public school and one Roman Catholic separate school, the new postoffice and customs building.

Assumption College, referred to elsewhere in this volume, is located here and is one of the chief educational institutions of the place.

There are four churches, Catholic, Episcopalean, Methodist and Baptist.

There is also a canning factory, a branch of the Canadian Canners; the Sandwich Branch of the Pittsburg Coal Co.; the salt-wells conducted by the Saginaw Salt & Lumber Co., and last but not least the Sandwich

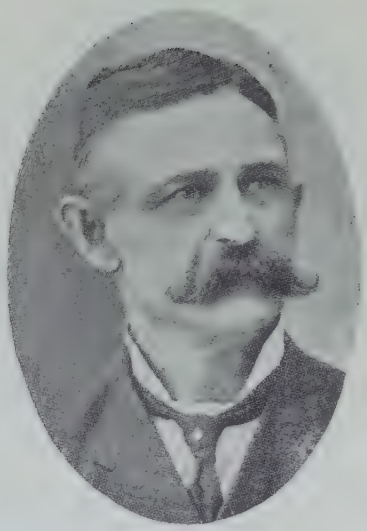
EDWARD H. DONNELLY,
The present Mayor of Sandwich, was born at Hamilton, Ont., January 22, 1859. He has served three years as Town Councillor and was elected Mayor for the first time in 1907; elected by acclamation and had the honor of being the town's chief magistrate on the 50th anniversary of its incorporation in 1908. He was again elected for a third time for the present year, 1909.

JOSEPH BOISMIER,
A son of Edward Boismier, the first Mayor of Sandwich. He was an Ensign in Sandwich Infantry Co. No. 1 during the Fenian troubles in 1866 and 1870, and has served as Town Councillor on several occasions.

Branch of the J. H. Bishop Fur Company. There is also an extensive brick manufacturing plant conducted by Wm. G. Curry, of Windsor.

The citizens have all the luxuries enjoyed by their neighbors who live in the neighboring cities—Detroit and Windsor—as the town is supplied with water from the Windsor works; the streets are lighted with electricity, and nearly twenty miles of silex walks, and a complete system of sewers is now being constructed through the whole town. It has also an efficient fire department and the hotel accommodation is excellent.

CALIXTE LeBOEUF,
Is a native of Sandwich and was elected to the Town Council in 1908, and was again re-elected for the present year (1909). He is the Sandwich representative of the Metropolitan Insurance Company of New York.



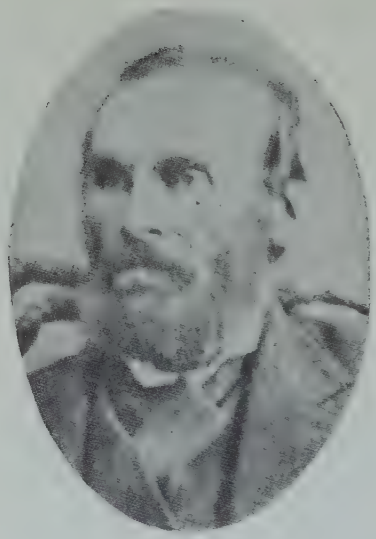
JAMES L. SMITH,
One of the Town Councillors for the year 1909. He is a native of Essex County, held several offices of trust in connection with the county. For many years he successfully conducted the Royal Oak Hotel, which he sold to Fred Laforet in 1908.

CLAUDE F. PEQUENOT,
The present Town Treasurer. He also holds the office of collector of water taxes and is the resident customs officer in H. M. service at Sandwich. He was formerly engaged in the mercantile business in Sandwich.

GEORGE W. GRAY,
The present Tax Collector of the Town of Sandwich, was born in Sandwich, March 6, 1873. He was chief of the Sandwich Fire Department for several years and is at present Chairman of the Sandwich Board of Education.

ALBERT F. HEALEY,

The present Town Solicitor, is a member of the law firm of Davis & Healey. He has held the position of Town Solicitor for Sandwich for the past six years; is legal advisor of several other corporations and local industries lately established in this vicinity.



JAMES. JESSOP,

Who has acted as Chief of Police and County Constable at various periods from 1858 to 1875, or thereabout, and was also caretaker of St. John's graveyard for many years. Although only a young lad at the time, he took an active part in the rebellion of 1837-8, and was also a member of Sandwich Infantry Company during the Fenian troubles of 1865 and 1870. He died Oct. 25, 1897, aged 78 years.

DAVID CHENAY, M. A.

Was born in April, 1847, spent several years as a teacher in the ublic, high and model schools of Ontario. In June, 1900, was appointed public school inspector for North Essex. He is also inspector of Vilingual separate schools for Western Ontario.

WILLIAM B. HAGGART

Is a native of Sandwich, and has served three years in the Town Council and three years on the Board of Education, being its chairman for one year.

THE SANDWICH PUBLIC SCHOOL

Corner Bedford and Huron Streets. This photo was taken on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, June 21, 1897. The children comprising Nos. 1 and 2 schools, their teachers and members of the Board of Education are represented in the picture. On this ground stood the fortified barracks in 1837 and 1838.

R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD FOR 1909.
Peter Cadarette, Chairman; Victor Ouellette, Secretary; Albert Marcotte, Treasurer; Jules Robinet, Calixte Seguin, Zachariah Seguin and Joseph Bondy.

ST. FRANCIS R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL, PETER ST., SANDWICH, BUILT IN 1901.

The Members of the Sandwich Board of Education for 1909 are George W. Gray, Chairman; David Tusker, Secretary-Treasurer; John C. Hehn, Allois Master, Francis Hurt, William J. Beasley, M. D., and William G. Wells.

The members of the Fire Department for 1909 are James Pillon, Chief; William Piche, Assistant Chief; Emile Seguin, Second Assistant; Harry

SANDWICH FIRE DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 1, 1906.

Row Standing—Chas. Montague, F. Neal, Douglas Splitlog, James Pillon, and Judson McLean. *2nd Row Sitting*—Jos. Robinet, Geo. Sparks, A. E. Bondy, Sec., W. J. Murphy, Chief, Wm. Piche. *Front Row*—Harry Gignac, Dav Trombley, and Emile Seguin.

Gignac, Secretary; Arthur Beeman, Treasurer; Albert Reaume, Gilbert Duchaine, Cezaire Duchaine, John McLeod, Emile Laforet, Jerry Charbonnet, Samuel Dehaitre and Fred Neal.

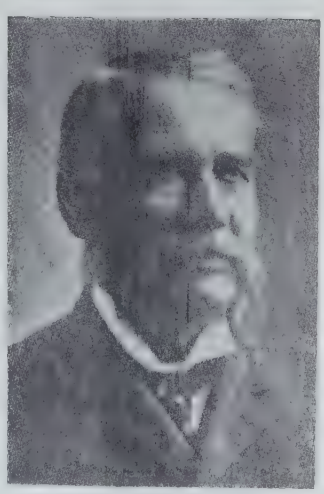
THE J. H. BISHOP FUR COMPANY'S BUILDINGS, RUSSELL ST., SANDWICH.
W. J. Burns, resident manager.

(Scene on Detroit River)—The Sandwich Plant of the Pittsburg Coal Co., Sandwich, Ont.

SANDWICH BRANCH, NO. 20,
Of the Canadian Canneries (Limited). Established in 1899 by Malcomson & Son. Head Office Hamilton, Ont.

George A. Malcomson, resident manager.

WILLIAM N. GATFIELD,
Resident manager of the Sandwich Branch of the Pittsburg Coal Company.



HUGH MALCOMSON,
Who established the Sandwich Branch of the Canadian Canneries in 1899.

Published by the kindness of Thos. A. McKee.

SCENE ON BEDFORD STREET, SANDWICH, DURING THE FENIAN TROUBLES ON THE ESSEX FRONTIER.

AN ANCIENT HOTEL.

In the year 1810 the Western Hotel shown in the accompanying picture, was originally built as a private residence for his own use by James Woods, father of the late Judge, Robert Stuart Woods, of Kent County, and up to 1852 was known as the "Woods Homestead," where it was purchased by Cyrus Dobson, and as the sign indicates, was called the Western Hotel. It was speedily made the headquarters for High Court Judges attending the Assizes. The accompanying picture was taken in the year 1863 by Mr. Henry, of the Royal Scott's Regiment of Montreal, stationed in Sandwich during the Fenian troubles. A few years later the building was purchased by James A. Stuart, the Town Clerk, and he changed the name to the Stuart House. Mr. Stuart moved the present building away and built a modern brick structure, now familiarly known as "The Vendome," owned and conducted by Ignace Langlois.

In the picture is shown the Western Hotel, New Jail and Court House, Old Brick Jail and Court House, Registry Office and St. John's Church.

POSTMASTERS OF SANDWICH FROM 1800 to 1909.

For the past 109 years this important office has been held by six different gentlemen. The first, William Hands, enjoyed the honor of being

THE WILLIAM HANDS HOMESTEAD,
And home of the first Sandwich postoffice, is situate on Main Street at the northern part of the town. Near the street at the gate was a small building or sort of "sentry box," where the mail was received and delivered to the citizens of Sandwich and vicinity from 1800 to 1834.

Sheriff, District Treasurer, Customs Officer, Judge of Surrogate, Registrar of Surrogate and Postmaster. Mr. Hands held the position of Postmaster from 1800 to 1834. He died February 20, 1836.

THE HANDS HOMESTEAD,

As it appears at present, after being rebuilt by its present owner and occupant, Mr. Fleming. It is now familiarly known as the Fleming Homestead.

HOME OF THE SANDWICH POSTOFFICE,

During the administration of Capt. John Gentle, from 1834 to 1838, and again during the regime of Calixte, St. Louis, from the years 1865 to 1881.

The land on which the building stands was a part of the Indian Reserve. After the death of Mr. Hands the property passed into the possession of Mrs. James H. Wilkinson and again after the death of Mr. and Mrs. James H .Wilkinson, Harwood O. Fleming, druggist of Windsor, became the owner.

This house was built in the year 1780. It was partially destroyed by fire January 1, 1900, and rebuilt by Mr. Fleming the same year.

George Gentle was appointed in 1834. He conducted a general store and kept the postoffice in the same building. It is situated on lot 7, West Bedford Street, opposite the County Court House, is at present used as a barber shop and residence and is owned by James L. Smith.

EDWARD HOLLAND was appointed in 1838 and continued in office until his death, February 7, 1843. He kept the postoffice at his residence, lot 7, on the northeast corner of Mill and Peter Streets. It was an old-fashioned two-story building. A few years ago this old landmark came into the possession of the late County Clerk, Thomas McKee, who had

THE WILLIAM G. HALL RESIDENCE,

Which was the home of the postoffice for a short time during Mr. Morin's administration. It was afterwards owned and occupied by the late John Paul Salter, and in later years by the late Arthur C. Verner.

it removed and built a modern two-story residence in its place. After the death of Mr. McKee, Richard McKee purchased it and occupies it with his family at the present time.

Pierre Hector Morin was appointed in 1843. During Mr. Morin's administration he kept the office in the William G. Hall building, lot 5, East Bedford Street—at present occupied by Mr. Victor Ouellette), and afterwards in another building—long since removed—on lot 2, West Bedford Street.

Calixte St. Louis took charge of the office in 1865 and continued in

the position until he resigned in 1881. He conducted a general store and had the office in the George Gentle building.

THE GIRARDOT BUILDING.

Northwest corner of Mill and Bedford Streets. For a shirt time the home of the postoffice during Mr. Ouellette's administration.

THE McKEE BLOCK.

Lot 3, East Bedford Street, the home of the postoffice in 1885.

Victor Ouellette was appointed in 1881 and resigned in 1885. During the regime of Mr. Oullette the location of the office was changed several

times. The Clark Brothers' shoe store, the Miller building, the Girardot

THE GENERAL STORE OF JOHN SPIERS.
Northeast corner of Mill and Bedford Streets. The home of the postoffice from 1885 to June 1, 1907.

THE McKEE HOMESTEAD
An old landmark removed to make room for the new government building, southeast corner of Bedford and Mill Streets. It was purchased by Miss Jane McKee.

building and McKee block, east side of Bedford Street were among the places occupied.

John Spiers, the present incumbent of the office received his appointment August 8, 1885. From the time of his appointment until June 1, 1907, he kept the office in his general store, northeast corner of Mill and Bedford Streets.

After one hundred and nine years of weary travelling around the town the Sandwich postoffice found a permanent home in a handsome new brick building built by the Dominion Government. From a "sentry box"

THE NEW POSTOFFICE AND CUSTOM HOUSE,

Southeast corner Bedford and Mill Streets.

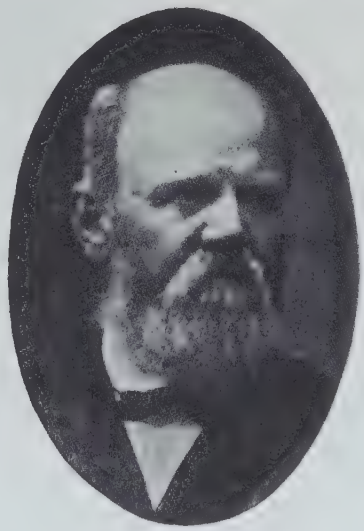
in 1800 to a handsome structure, costing over $15,000 in 1907, is certainly an improvement which our citizens welcome and heartily appreciate. The office was opened for business June 1, 1907, with Mr. Spiers in charge and Miss Jessie Spiers as assistant postmistress. The citizens of Sandwich are proud of the building which is one of the finest and best equipped postoffices in the Dominion, and are thankful to the Hon. R. F. Sutherland, K. C., M. P., for North Essex, for his untiring and faithful efforts in securing the construction of the same.

JOHN SPIERS,

The present Postmaster, appointed August 8, 1885. He was educated in the public and grammar schools of Sandwich and Windsor; speaks both the French and English languages fluently and is a most efficient officer.

PIERRE HECTOR MORIN,

Postmaster from 1843 to 1865. He was Collector of Customs at Sandwich at the same time. He was also one of the County and District Auditors for twelve years. Mr. Morin died February 19, 1871, at the age of sixty-two years.



CALIXTE ST. LOUIS,

Postmaster from 1865 to 1881. Died Jan. 1, 1909.

The second floor are apartments for Inland Revenue and Customs Offices.

John McLeod, has been appointed janitor and himself and family occupy the third story.

George Proctor, of Sarnia, was the contractor and John McLean, of Sandwich, the inspector.

WILLIAM P. LEECH

President of the Evening American Publishing Company and publishers of the Chicago American. He is a former well-known Sandwich resident and on the occasion of the Old Boys' Reunion, August 2 to 7, 1909, generously donated a large and handsome water fountain to his native town, a gift that will ever be held in kind remembrance by his many friends and citizens of Sandwich. This handsome fountain adorns the front of the new Postoffice and Customs building.

THE OLDEST FREE MASON.

From Ross-Robinson's History of Free Masonry.

Of the many men who took an interest in the work of Masonry in early days, probably no man was more enthusiastic than the late Bro. John B. Laughton, of Sandwich. He it was who in 1820 visited England, one of his special objects being to have matters regarding the organization of the craft settled, for, as we already know the craft in Canada was at a great disadvantage after the death of R. W. Bro. Wm. Jarvis.

Bro. Laughton first saw the light of day in the latter part of the eighteenth century. An old record signed by Wm. Park, a minister of the Gospel, and witnessed by Ann Roe and W. Roe, gives the day of his birth and that of his christening. Mr. Wm. Roe will be remembered by many Mason's at Newmarket, Ontario, as the postmaster at that place. The certificate reads:

"I do hereby certify to have christened a male child six weeks old, son of Mr. Peter and Catherine Laughton, born the twenty-ninth day of July last. The asid child, named John Betton Laughton, born the 20th day of July last. The said child named John B. Laughton, and Walter Roe, of Detroit, Esq., and Mrs. Ann Roe, his god-father and god-mother.

"Done at Detroit this sixteenth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety (1790).

WILLIAM PARK, D. H.

W. ROE
ANN ROE

THE HEADSTONE

Which marks the resting place of the oldest member of the Masonic fraterity in this vicinity.

At the time of the birth of Bro. Laughton, Detroit was under British government. When quite a youth he removed with his father to Stromness, an island on the river St. Clair, to which his grandfather had some claim under a lease from the Indians. This island was also called Thompson's Island, but was usually called Stromness' Island until changed to Dickinson's Island. When 12 years of age his father died, and the youth was apprenticed to a trade at Amherstburg, but in 1810, being thus in his eighteenth year, he returned to Stromness, with a stock for a farm, all of which he lost in the war of 1812. He then joined the Canadian militia and engaged in the tarnsport between Burlington Heights and York. He was present at some of the frontier battles, including Lundy's Lane, at which he was taken prisoner, and afterwards retired on a small pension from the government.

No man was better known to the people of Essex from 1810 until 1879 than Bro. Laughton. * * * He was an interesting speaker, and with

great glee recounted his experiences during the war of 1812-15 at Stoney Creek, Grimsby and Burlington Heights. He visited England in 1820, armed with documents from Bro. John Dean, the Secretary of the Kingston Convention, and visiting the Masonic authorities in London laid the case of the Canadian Masons before them with such vigor that it had its material effect in the action of the English Grand Lodge.

In 1841 he wrote to the Secretary of St. Andrews' Lodge, Toronto, in order to ascertain the proper method of securing a warrant that he desired for a lodge at Sandwich. This lodge was afterwards formed and was known as Rose Lodge No. 30.

Mr. Laughton at one time took a deep interest in the welfare of St. John's Church, having filled the office of Church Warden with Abraham Unsworth for four years—from 1837 to 1840. He, with his wife, afterwards became affiliated with the Methodist denomination in Sandwich and both Mr. and Mrs. Laughton were valued and consistent members of that religious body until their death.

Bro. Laughton died at the family residence of Capt. Edwin Watson, at Sandwich, on the 26th day of December, 1879, aged 89. He was buried in the cemetery of St. John's Church, Sandwich, and his grave is situated opposite the Essex County Registry Office. It is marked with a small marble stone inscribed "John B. Laughton, Died Dec. 26, 1879, aged 90 years." The christening record shows that this date is in error.

THE WAR OF 1812.

Sandwich was the first place to feel the effects of the war of 1812. The United States Congress declared war against Great Britain on June 18, 1812, and on July 12, General Hull crossed from Detroit with 2,300 men and took possession of Sandwich. He at once issued a bombastic proclamation from his headquarters, the Baby Mansion, in forming the Canadians that he did not ask their aid, because he came with a force that must overpower all opposition, and which was only the vanguard of a greater one.

From Fort George, Gen. Brock issued a counter proclamation, reminding the people of the prosperity of the colony under British rule, and assuring them that the mother country would defend Canada to the utmost and impressing upon them the sacred duty of keeping their oath of allegiance to the British government.

How the Essex militia, fighting in the ranks by the side of the regular soldierly of Britain, covered themselves with glory in the campaigns that followed, is a matter of common history.

Fortunately the military in Essex had a faithful ally in Tecumseh and his followers and the assistance which they gave had much to do in the preservation of the Western Peninsular.

At Malden the British had erected a fort and garrison and kept stationed there a force of regular troops. This was the military headquarters of the Western Frontier, but Sandwich had also grown to a thriving town and was the metropolis of the border.

After a short delay at Sandwich Gen. Hull with his whole force started down the military road against Fort Malden. Col. Proctor who was in

command at Malden, nothing daunted, advanced with a force of about 400 regulars, militiamen and Indians to the Canard river and there taking up a position on the lower side of the marsh awaited for the Americans to attempt a crossing. In silence they waited and as the column reached the bridge a volley thundered from the reeds on the further side. The American force was staggered and under the deadly rain of volley after volley broke into disorderly retreat. They retired beyond Turkey Creek and rallied near the present site of Chappel's hostelry. Major Semandre of the militia followed the invaders beyond the creek and then, carefully concealing his followers and a band of Tecumseh's braves, he walked on almost to the American Camp. Drawing his pistol he fired point blank into the throng of soldiers and dashed away with a large number in pursuit. He led them right to the muzzles of the muskets of his men when a volley was poured into the pursuers. Half of them were laid low and the balance withdrew in confusion to their camp.

After this reception Hull gave up any idea of attacking Malden and withdrew and on learning that Gen. Brock had arrived at Fort Malden with reinforcements Gen. Hull recrossed to Detroit on August 7. As the last of the force left Sandwich orders were given to fire the town, but Capt. John Collins of the American force, strongly objected to this barabrity with such good effect that the town was spared.

The gallant Brock, who was in command of the force of Upper Canada very shortly arrived at Amherstburg, and following up Proctor's advantage, led the entire force, consisting of seven hundred regulars and militiamen and six hundred Indians, to Sandwich. Two small war vessels, the "Queen Charlotte" and the "Hunter," ascending the river at the same time.

Brock placed his guns on the Canadian bank of the river and sent a demand to Hull to surrender Fort Detroit, which was refused. That night the Indians were sent across the river and in the morning made the forest surrounding the pallisades hideous with their unearthly yelling, until the garrison imagined there was a very large force at hand. The guns on the Canadian shore and from the vessels threatened the fort, while all morning long, the red coated soldiers of Britain could be seen swarming around the Baby house at Sandwich, where Brock had adopted the ruse of marching the force through the back door and out of the front, which was in plain view of the fort, and leading the head of the column again to the back, kept a stream of men apparently numbering many hundred marching from the house. The guns outside the Fort enclosure had also been spiked by Maj. Semandre, who distinguished himself all through the War by his reckless daring, with a small force, during the night. So that upon the second demand for surrender sent to Hull that afternoon, the fort with its garrison of 2,500, its arms and its stores, involving as it did the surrender of the whole State of Michigan, was given over to the British. The chagrin of the commander when he found Brock's command to number less than 1,500 soldiers and Indians will well be imagined.

Proctor was placed in command of the Fort and Brock withdrew to lead in the grand defense of the Niagara frontier which culminated in the glorious victory of Queenstown heights, where unfortunately he fell.

THE BABY MANSION.

It was built for the northwest fur trade about the year 1790 by the Hon. James Baby. The house is about 40x50 in size, two and one-half stories in height, with a three-foot stone wall cellar the size of the house. The frame work of the building was filled with bricks and mortar; the beams and the sheating were of walnut and the sills of doors and windows of walnut. In the hall was hung an iron hook, from which were suspended massive scales capable of weighing 2,000 pounds of furs. (Dr. Beasley says this hook still adorns the ceiling in the large hallway.)

This ancient homestead stands about half way up the hill on the corner of Russell and Mill Streets. From the front verandah one has a fine view of the Detroit River, as the hill slopes to the river bank. Upon its porches Indians traded their pelts when Detroit was but a log settle-

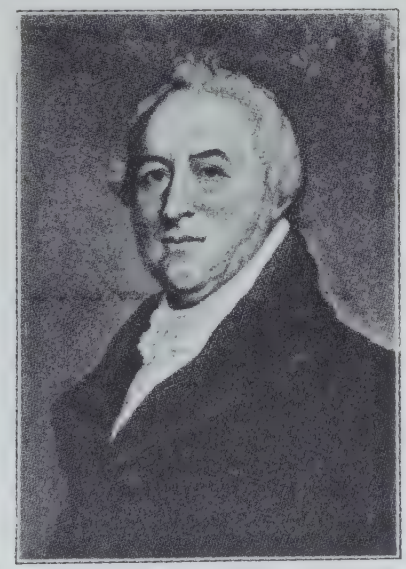
ment. Through its halls have walked such men as Generals Hull, Brock, Harrison, Col. Proctor and the brave forest heros Chief Tecumseh and Split log. After the battle of the River Thames (Oct. 5, 1813), where Tecumseh was killed, Col. James Baby, while in command of the Kent militia, was taken prisoner and returned to Sandwich with Gen. Harrison, who occupied this house as his headquarters.

Although over a century has passed since it was built the house is nearly as good today as when it was first erected.

The large hall was the trading room. The Indians for miles around brought their furs and traded them with the Baby's for small merchandise which the Northwest Company used as money.

HON. JAMES BABY

Was born in Detroit, 1762, built the Baby Mansion, at Sandwich, about the year 1780. He was a member of the Legislative Council of Hesse and Western District from 1792 to 1833; appointed Judge of Surrogate Court in 1794; at the close of the War of 1812-13 he was appointed to the very responsible office of InspectorGeneral of Upper Canada. This later office was offered him because his merits had been so conspicuous during the war, his services so disinterested, his losses so great that the Government tendered him the position as a mark of approbation. He died at Little York (Toronto), February 19, 1833, in his 71st year. His remains were brought to Sandwich and re-interred in Assumption Church Graveyard.



GEN. WILLIAM HULL

Was born in Connecticut in 1753. He rose to the rank of Major in the Continental Army, and was distinguished for his bravery. He was appointed Governor of the Michigan Territory in 1805. On June 18th, 1812, the United States Congress passed a bill empowering the President to declare war against Great Britain. On the 12th of July, 1812, he crossed to Sandwich with 2,500 men, took possession of the town, making the Baby Mansion his headquarters, his army camping

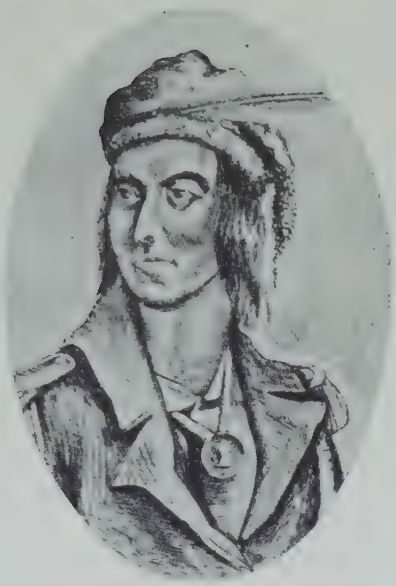
on the land now occupied by the public school, Bedford street, Sandwich, on the bank of the Detroit River. On the approach of Gen. Brock, the British commander-in-chief, Gen. Hull re-crossed with his army to Detroit, August 7, 1812. Gen. Brock followed with 700 regulars and militiamen and 600 Indians and demanded Hull to surrender, which he did on August 16, 1812, including the army fort, stores, Detroit and adjacent territory. Gen. Hull was then taken to Montreatl a prisoner of war, and was afterwards exchanged for thirty British captives. He wsa tried by court-martial for treason and cowadice at Albany, New York, during the year 1814. He was found guilty of cowardice and ordered to be shot, but was afterwards pardoned by the President on account of previous valuable services. He died near Boston in 1848. In 1848 his grandson published a full and thorough vindication of the character of Gen. Hull. Hull's thorough knowledge of the character of the foe who menaced him, and a humane desire to spare his troops, was doubtless his sole reason for surrendering his post at Detroit to Gen. Brock.

Dr. W. J. Beasley purchased the property in March, 1905, and has since put the building in an excellent state of repair without destroying in any way its original appearance. The interior of the house has been altered to suit the requirements of modern life, such as bath rooms, electric light, etc.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR ISAAC BROCK

Was born in the Island of Guernsey on Oct. 6th, 1769. He saw active service in Holland, was wounded at the battle of Egmont-of-Tee in 1799, and was second in command of the land forces at Lord Nelson's attack on Copenhagen in 1802. On August 16, 1812, in company with Tecumseh, he caused the surrender of Detroit by General Hull, with 2,500 United States troops; the brig *Adams*, 33 pieces of cannon, 2,500 stands of arms, the military chest and a lagre quantity of stores. The territory of Michigan also surrendered to the British. He was killed at the battle of Queenstown Heights, Oct. 1, 1812.

During the month of September, 1908, the Essex County Historical Society has, with the consent of the present owner, caused to be placed on the building a bronze tablet which may be seen when passing the end of the building on Mill Street.

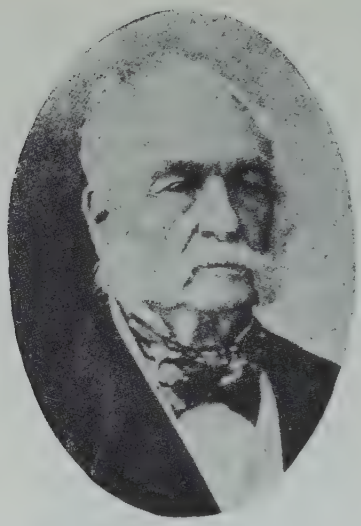


TECUMSEH,

The brave and celebrated Shawneese Indian chief, born 1770; killed at the battle of Moravin Town, Oct. 5, 1813, aged 43 years. He was with Gen. Brock, together with Splitlog, his brother-in-law, and other celebrated Indian chiefs, who assisted in the capture of Detroit, August 16, 1812.

GEN. WM. H. HARRISON,

Who once occupied the Baby Mansion, and whose troops (the Kentucky Horse), burned St. John's Church in 1813. He afterwards became President of the United States. He served one month after taking the oath of office and died April 4, 1841, at the age of sixty-eight years.



WILLIAM LEWIS BABY.

Born in the Baby Mansion April 13, 1812; was first lieutenant of the Kent Volunteers during the Rebellion of 1837-8; took part in the capture of the schooner Ann at Amherstburg, January 9, 1838; was appointed to H. M. Customs at Windsor October 30, 1873; superanuated July 12, 1895; was author of "Souvenirs of the Past;" died at Windsor, December 9, 1897, and interred at Assumption Church Graveyard, Sandwich.

CHARLES T. BABY,

The second son of the Hon. James Baby, was born in the Baby Mansion Decebmer 21, 1807. Was appointed Clerk of the Peace in 1835 and held the office until the year 1871. He was elected Mayor of the Town of Sandwich in January, 1859, and re-elected to the same office continuously up to and including the year 1866. He was also a member o fthe Sandwich Board of Educaiton from the year 1858 to 1867, and occupied the position of Chairman of that body for the entire period of his membership of eight years. He died November 13, 1871, in the old Baby Mansion, in which he was born and died, he having occupied it with his family until his death and the death of Mrs. Baby, his wife. His family consisted of two sons, Charles T. and Eugene (both dead)), and three daughters (Mary), now Mrs. Wm. J. McKee; (Eliza), Mrs. J. Wallcae Askin; and (Josephine), Mrs. A. Phi E. Janet. After the death of Mr. and Mrs. Baby, and the death of the sons, and marriage of the daughters, the old homestead passed into other hands.

WILLIAM J. BEASLEY, M. D.,

The owner of the Baby Mansion, and who occupies it with his family at the present time, besides attending to the many duties of his profession as a physician in the community, has taken a deep interest in the welfare of the town. He is a member of the Board of Education and was elected chairman of that body for the year 1907. He is also a member of the Essex County Historical Society. He is a most worthy gentleman and a valuable acquisition to the old county town.

OLD CANADIAN WINDMILLS ON THE DETROIT RIVER.

(From extracts from a paper written by Miss Jean Barr, with important additions by the writer.)

Previous to the war of 1812, while yet the country was but thinly settled, the Detroit River presented a very different appearance from what it does today. True, time could not mar the beauty of the broad stream itself, but its shores have been completely transformed by progress.

This wind mill was built during the year 1803, on the McGregor Farm, Petite Cote. The property was afterwards owned by the late Judge Charles Eliot, and is now known as "Shore Acres." This picture is from a water color painting by Capt. James Van Cleve in 1881, and published through kindness of Miss McKee, Sandwich.

The Canadian shore in 1812 was a beautiful land of primitative farms and uncut trees where the easy-going French habitant lived blissfully content without progress.

One of the most auspicious features of the Detroit River in early days of the last century, were the wind mills, with their sweeping arms and flapping sails on the Canadian shore alone might have been counted eighteen mills grinding wheat at the same time.

One of the largest and most thriving mills on the Canadian shore was built by "Jock" Baby some time in the year 1796. It was situated on the edge of the river on Lot 2, West Russell Street, Sandwich, between Detroit and Mill Streets.

Mr. Baby was a prominent man in the vicinity being one who possessed

THE MONTREUIL WINDMILL.

considerable influence over the Indians who were then very numerous along the frontier.

In the opening years of the nineteenth century this windmill was purchased by Mr. Hypolite Lassaline, a miller of considerable skill. The mill was circular in form and built of masonry for the first nine or ten feet. Above that were double walls of timber filled in with stone and mortar, sided with clap-boards and surrounded by a conical shingled roof.

A rush of prosperity came to Miller Lassaline during the war of 1812, when General Hull, the American commander of Fort Detroit, crossed

into Canada with a large body of soldiers and took up his headquarters in Sandwich. The general at once set about planning to secure supplies for his men, and to be certain to have enough flour he made arrangements with Lassaline to grind exclusively for the American Army. He paid the miller $100 per week and told him to grind night and day. An American sentry was stationed in front of the mill to see that the orders were carried out. Lassaline made a lot of money during the stay of the soldiers. This mill ground from 30 to 50 bushels of wheat in the day and during the war sold for 25 cents a pound. The old round mill tower stood for many years after its usefulness was gone.

A small mill stood on the church property near the river above what is now known as Taylor's Point, Sandwich. It was said to have been built by Father Crevier about 1820. This had an exclusive history. In early days most of the inhabitants thereabouts were Roman Catholics, and belonged to Assumption Parish. Money was then almost unknown and tithes were paid to the church in wheat. To make the most of their perquisites the good fathers built this little mill and ground their tithes into flour which was consumed or sold as the urgency of the case required.

About the year 1815 Mr. Montreuil, father of ex-Warden Luke Montreuil, built a windmill on his farm near his residence on the river bank, Lot 97, Sandwich East, above now the thriving town of Walkerville. Mr. Montreuil was a miller by trade and when his mill was completed made some of the best flour on the Detroit River. When the wind was steady it ground 100 bushels of wheat every 24 hours. Montreuil's mill was in operation until 1852, and its round bulk was a land mark for many years afterwards.

THE MISSION PEAR TREES.

Planted by Jesuit missionairies over two hundred years ago, there are a number of pear trees in Sandwich and vicinity which have defied the ravages of time, and with a few exceptions, escaped the woodman's axe. There are really no positive means of ascertaining the age of these historic arboreal links to the past. Some antiquarians have claimed they are three hundred years old, but all authorities agree they have passed two centuries.

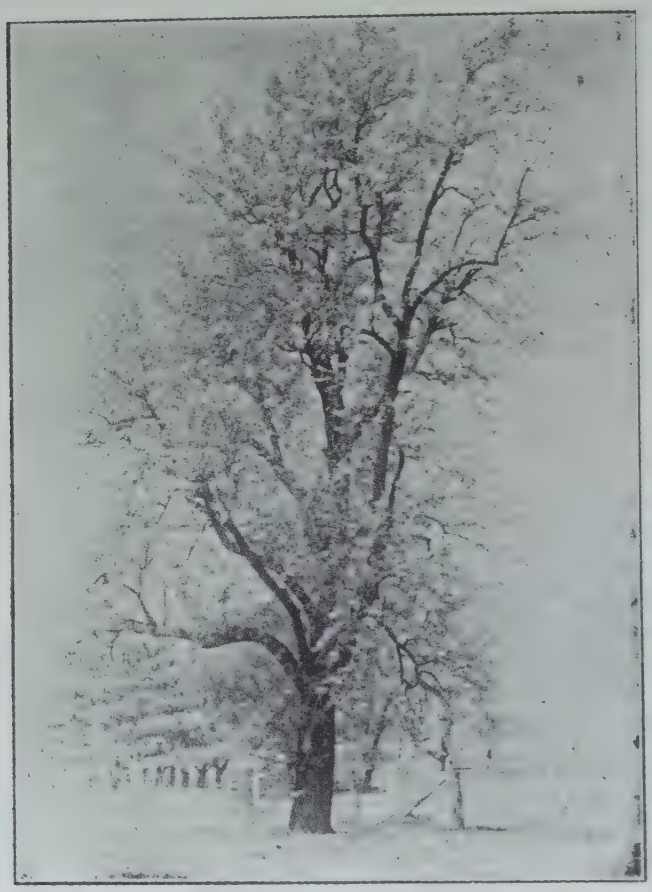
These trees are found planted on the shores of Lake St. Clair, Detroit River and Lake Erie, which clearly defines the ground traversed by the first missionaries to this part of the country.

Dr. C. F. Ferguson, ex-M. P., of Kemptville, Ont., who for many years represented the United Counties of Leeds and Greenville in the Dominion Parliament, fixes the age of the trees at 226 years. It was during the year 1906 when the doctor visited Sandwich, and that was the age he figured them at that time, which would make them 229 years old at the present time (1909).

As a further proof of the age of these trees the attention of the reader is called to a laughable incident during the war of 1812, in which an old mission pear tree took a prominent part.

GEN. BROCK'S BATTERIES.

General Brock, commander of the British forces, arrived at Fort Malden on the 13th of August, 1812, and acting on the advice of the intrepid Indian chief Tecumseh, marched with his men to Sandwich. Gen. Hull had returned to Detroit by that time, so Brock pushed on to the present



This engraving is from a photo of a pear tree in blossom on the Cowan property.

site of Windsor, where he erected a temporary fort and placed his batteries to play on Detroit. He took for a target a large French pear tree which stood near the corner of Woodbridge and Griswold streets, and so telling were the shots that a man named Miller offered to chop the tree down at all hazard. Just as he was speaking two-thirds of it was carried away by a cannon-ball. "Good for you, John Bull," shouted the man; "you chop a deal quicker than I can."

The trees were said to have been propagated by seed brought from France by the Jesuit Fathers, and for that reason were named "The Mission Pear Trees."

Two gentlemen who were lovers of trees and flowers, and who had spent much of their time and acquired a wide experience in the art of the cultivation of trees and flowers during their lives were the late James Dougall, proprietor of the Windsor nurseries, and the late Wm. Cowan, of Sandwich. These yentlemen, each in their own way, spent many years of work and worry in an endeavor to propagate the mission pear tree, but

MISSION PEAR TREE
Loaded with fruit, on rear of lot 10 East Bedford Street, Sandwich.

without success. Other gentlemen of this vicinity have tried to raise these trees by every art known to the nurserymen and horticulturists of this age, with the same futile results.

Many of these trees have attained great size—some seventy feet high and nine feet in circumference. The one at the Baby Mansion at the present time measures nine feet around the trunk.

On mammoth tree, said to be the largest on the American continent, was cut down in March, 1906. It stood on the Lewis estate, Sandwich (I refer to the family of ex-Mayor Lewis, now of the City of Detroit) and now owned by Herbert Searle, meat merchant. This tree measured twelve feet around and sixty-two feet high. The tree showed slight signs of decay, and as Mr. Searle required the space it occupied, he cut it down and sold it to th writer for souvenir purposes.

These old trees have yielded thousands of bushels of the most luscious pears. From thirty-five to fifty bushels have been picked in the harvest time from each tree.

"Many a thrifty mission pear
Yet overlooks the blue St. Clair,
Like a veteran faithful warden,
And their branches gnarled and olden.
Still each year their blossoms dance
Scent and bloom of sunny France."

JOHN B. GAUTHIER.

Died February 15, 1900, aged 75 years.

THE SANDWICH PETROLEUM OIL COMPANY.

During the year 1864-5 the oil craze struck Sandwich. Many citizens on different occasions observed surface indications of both oil and salt on the low lands around what is now known as Lagoon Park, at the southerly limits of the town. Probably the most enthusiastic citizen at that time was John B. Gauthier. He conducted a general store, brick yard, manufactured potash, and was interested in other enterprises in town. He strongly advocated the forming of an oil company and sinking of a

well, but no definite action was taken in this respect until the early part of 1866. It was at this time that the oil fever was at its height, and the chief topic of conversation by the citizens generally.

Miles Cowan took the initiative, called upon the Mayor, Charles Baby, and laid the matter before him with a view of obtaining his aid and influence. Mr. Baby expressed his approval and entered enthusiastically into the project, believing that should the venture be successful, it would be a bnefit to the town.

Mr. Cowan continued to use his influence amony other leading men, and as a result a meeting of the citizens was held at the Western Hotel, next the Court House. The hotel was then conducted by Cyrus Dobson. The meeting was a large and enthusiastic one. After speeches had been made by many of those present a company was formed and called "The Sandwich Petroleum Oil Company." The officers were: George Fellers,

MINERAL SPRINGS CANAL, SANDWICH.

President; H. C. Guillott, Vice-President; Charles Baby, Secretary; Thos. H. Wright, Treasurer, with five additional directors. The capital stock was placed at $10,000, in shares of $100 each. The stock was all taken up, with 40 per cent. paid in. The majority of the business and professional men, as well as many private citizens, became members of the company.

Arrangements were made with Mr. Gauthier by the company to sink the well on the proprty owned by him. An engine and well-boring machinery were purchased in Montreal. Peter Seeman, an experienced miner and well-driller, was placed in charge of the work, and th sinking of the well proceeded with. Operations were continued from day to day until a depth of over 900 feet was reached. There was no indication of

the much-coveted oil, but to the astonishment of all, a fine flowing well of mineral water was struck. The water shot up in the air with terrific force for about thirty feet. The news of the discovery soon spread through town and vicinity, and in a few days thousands of people from the United States and Canada flocked to see this new discovery. From this time and for many years after it was called the Sandwich Mineral Springs.

Then followed a boom for that portion of the town. A large brick hotel was erected by Mr. Gauthier near the premises. The company erected a commodious bath house, and lady and gentlemen attendants were engaged and many other improvements made. Through judicious advertising and the publicity given it by the public press, people came from all parts of the American continent to visit and some to take baths. The services of professional experts were engaged to analyze the water, who pronounced it the best and most valuable water of the kind in the world.

The owners of omnibuses and hacks did a thriving business, conveying passengers from the Windsor ferry landing to and from the springs; the minimum rate of fare was ten cents each way.

A canal was dug from the Detroit River through the low land to Russell street, a few yards from the springs, and a line of boats established; the fare for the round trip from Woodward avenue, Detroit, to Sandwich and return was 25 cents. For a time Sandwich became quite a resort for visitors. It was a common occurrence to see from twenty to twenty-five thousand people here of a Sunday and on holidays.

The reader will remember that the people of the neighboring city of Detroit, Windsor and Walkerville had no parks to go to. Belle Isle Park and Bois Blanc Island were not dreamed of as pleasure resorts in those days.

Among the visitors were many afflicted who found the sulphur water most beneficial for the elimination from the system of such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia and asthma, scrofula, and liver complications, nervous prostration and allied diseases. This class of visitors took the baths regularly and with such good results that many were completely cured, returning home without their sticks and crutches.

After a year or two of unusual prosperity differences commenced to arise amony the principal members of the company. The main factors in the dispute were John B. Gauthier, of Sandwich, and John P. Clark, of Springwells. Mr. Clark, being the heaviest stockholder and possessed of large means, wished to run the business on an elaborate plan in his own way. He endeavored to buy up all the stock and get full control, with the above end in view. In this he was partially successful, his friend, Mr. Gauthier, declining to sell his interests in the company. Matters continued in an unsettled condition for some time until an incident happened which resulted in a law suit. It appears that during a certain night eight large boulders found their way into the entrance of the canal. On the following day the first boat that came from Detroit and entered the canal with a load of passengers got fast on these rocks and was with some difficulty released. Shortly afterwards Mr. Gauthier brought action against Mr. Clark in the High Court of Justice for $1,000 damages. It was brought out in evidence that the eight boulders had

been loaded on two boats belonying to Mr. Clark, known as the "Twin Scows," on the American side, and that the crew had placed them in the canal under the instructions of Mr. Clark.

The case terminated in the jury giving a verdict in favor of Mr. Gauthier for one York shilling, Mr. Clark to remove the boulders from the canal. The boulders were afterwards removed by Mr. Clark's men, according to the instructions of the court and to the satisfaction of Mr. Gauthier.

The Sandwich Mineral Springs continued for some years to draw large crowds of visitors until the close of the 80's, when the boats were discontinued and the number gradually diminished. The hotel has had several changes in proprietors in the past forty-one years. The name of this historical resort has also been changed several times. It was called Manhattan Park for some years, but latterly, during the time when it was conducted by B. H. Rothwell and Gilbert Graham, it was changed to Lagoon Park, and bears this name at the present time. The bathhouse has been removed but the hotel and the beautiful shade trees that adorn the park and canal are still patronized by a large number of visitors during the summer season.

The original company wound up its affairs as a company and the present mineral springs property was sold back to John H. Gauthier in 1891 and is a part of the Gauthier estate at the present time.

THE DOMINION FISH HATCHERY.

Samuel Wilmot, o fNewcastle, Ont., was the first man in Canada who conceived the idea of hatching fish by artificial means. He first built a little reception house, where he cought his first salmon, and the first hatchery was done in his cellar at his own home. On finding that his experiments were successful he brought the matter before the Fisheries Department at Ottawa. So impressed were the officials, after hearing Mr. Wilmot's earnest and clever explanation of his discovery, that they established a hatchery at Newcastle in 1868, which proved so successful that the Department decided to build a second one at Tadousac and Gaspe, Quebec. During the year 1875, through the efforts of James McKee, Reeve of Sandwich, and Wm. McGregor, M. P. for Essex County, a fourth hatchery was established at the McKee Road, near the Detroit River, in the Town of Sandwich, with James Nevin as its first superintendent. Mr. Nevin resigned June 30, 1882, and Mr. Parker, of Newcastle, was appointed superintendent, and has been in charge of the Sandwich hatchery ever since. Previous to coming to Sandwich Mr. Parker had been in charge of the Newcastle hatchery for five years.

Since the hatchery was established in Sandwich, similar institutions have from time to time been put in operation by the Government in various parts of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Counting the hatchery just completed at Point Edward, Ont., there are at present thirty fish-breeding establishments distributed throughout the various provinces of the Dominion.

The establishment at Sandwich is devoted to the hatching of whitefish and pickerel eggs. It is one of the best equipped and most important institutions of the kind in Canada.

Mr. Parker, the officer in charge, has been in the service since fish-hatching was first inaugurated at Newcastle and had charge of the hatchery there for five years before his appointment to Sandwich. He has been in the employ of the Government for thirty-seven years, and is an acknowledyed authority on fish culture.

Albert McCoombs is another employee associated with Mr. Parker. He has been constantly in the service of the department since the Sandwich hatchery was established, and has made himself familiar with all the

THE DOMINION FISH HTACHERY.

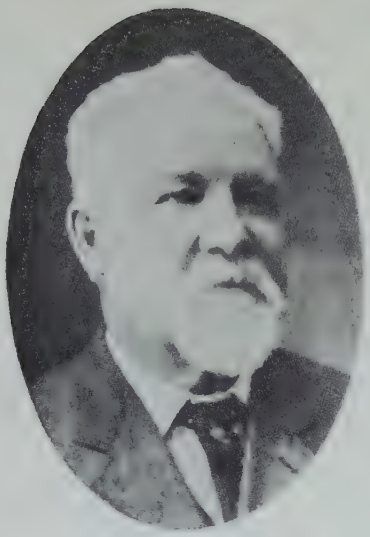
Located on the McKee Road and near the bank of the Detroit River, Sandwich, Ont.

details of the proper running of the institution. He is always at his post and does all work assigned to him faithfully and well.

Associated with Mr. Parker at Sandwich is William Hill, who is also a veteran in the service and was with Mr. Wilmot when the first fish hatchery was built at Newcastle.

The fishermen and residents of this locality, as well as the many visitors, are loud in their praises of the work that is being done by the Dominion Fish Hatchery at Sandwich.

Much credit is due Prof. Edward E. Prince, Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries, and his staff of able and experienced officers, for the good work that is being accomplished in this branch of the public service, for it is very largely due to their great energy and zeal that successful fish culture throughout Canada is made possible.



CAPT. WILLIAM PARKER,

The Superintendent of the Dominion Fish Hatchery at Sandwich, Ont.

ALBERT McCOMBS,

A faithful employee of the Sandwich Hatchery for the past 20 years.

WILLIAM HILL,

One of the Government staff in charge of the Sandwich Hatchery. He has been in the employ of the Government at different times for 21 years.

SAMUEL ADAMSON,

An employee of the Hatchery for 24 years. Resigned his position in 1906.

THE REBELLION OF 1837-8.

The Peace of 1815 found Canada in the same position as before the war —she had lost nothing, had shown that she was not as defenseless as was supposed, and secured the confidence and attention of Great Britain.

From 1815 to 1837 a strong bond of friendship prevailed amongst the peaceable inhabitants generally, engendered and fostered, no doubt, by the difficulties, hardships and privations surrounding them in the new country. Those were the days when every man's word was as good as his bond and crimes were seldom heard of.

There were those, however, who, rightly or wrongly, kept up a constant agitation ayainst the administration of the "Family Compact," and led by Papineau in the East and Wm. Lyon Mackenzie in the West, they broke into open revolt and were quickly forced to fly into the United States. Here all sorts of adventurers joined their banners until in 1837-8 the Militia was called upon to defend the country and the Essex frontier was once more the scene of hostilities.

A "Dr." Theller made his appearance in Detroit and with a few dis-

THE FORTIFIED BARRACKS, SANDWICH, IN 1837-38.

Showing the covered enclosure of hewn square timber which surrounded the present school grounds, lot 9, southwest corner of Huron and Bedford streets. Inside of this enclosure was a large stone barracks and other buildings for the sheltering of the troops and the storing of munitions of war. The stone barracks itself (not shown in picture) was built in 1814 and removed about the year 1868.

affected ones and the off-scourings of Detroit succeeded in robbing the arsenal at Dearborn, Mich., of some five hundred stands of arms and two or three pieces of cannon, enabling him to make it lively for the frontier for two years.

Early in November, 1838, it was reported, and generally believed, that large bodies of brigands, from all parts of the United States, were wending their way to the State of Michigan for the purpose of invading our country. The point of attack was variously stated to be Malden, Sandwich and Windsor. The inhabitants of the two larger places were kept in a constant state of excitement and alarm by their proximity to Detroit, the reputed headquarters of the enemy, and the want of sufficient means to repel any serious invasion. To add to their anxiety and alarm, Major Reid of the 32nd Regulars, who held the command at Sandwich, was

called to the London District, and that important trust devolved on Col. John Prince. The effective force at that time consisted of Company No. 1 and 11 men of Company No. 2, Provincial Volunteer Militia, commanded by Capt. Sparke, and four Companies of Col. Prince's Battalion, commanded respectively by Captains Fox, Lewis and Thebo and Elliott. To Captain Lewis was committed the charge of the important post of Windsor.

With so small a force it was necessary to maintain the greatest watchfulness against any sudden attack; and to ensure that vigilance so essen-

DR JOHN JAMES HUME TABLET
in St. John's Churchyard, Sandwich, Ont.

tial to our safety, nearly all the inhabitants of Sandwich, not connected with any of the above Companies, acted as voluntary night patrol. As more definite and certain information of the strength and intentions of the brigands was received, our situation became the more alarminy.

During these trying times the women and children on several occasions had to retire to the concessions on the threatened approach of the pirates.

The Battle of Windsor, on December 4, 1838, was the crowning event of the frontier troubles. At one o'clock on the morning of Tuesday,

December 4, 1838, the steamer Champlain, lying at Detroit, was seized by about 250 "Patriots." After raising steam the boat was cast off and landed the invaders at three o'clock on the farm of Alex. Pelette, about a mile above the present town of Walkerville. Then they marched down the road to Windsor, where they fired the barracks and burnt the steamer "Thames," belonging to Duncan McGregor, and murdered Dr. Hume, the staff assistant surgeon of the forces here.

The rebels and Col. Prince's Battalion of Essex Militia, under command of Captains Fox, Tebo and Elliott, Capt. Bell of the 2d Company, Provincial Volunteers, Capt. Sparke and others, from Sandwich, met, and the battle was fought in the Baby orchard in Windsor; the Patriots were defeated and several of them shot by Col. Prince's orders.

COL. JOHN PRINCE.

Judge R. S. Woods, in his work entitled "Harrison Hall and Its Associations," says: "Talking of Col. Prince, I cannot omit a fuller reference

COL. JOHN PRINCE.

to him, for his advent in the Western District marked an epoch in its history. He came to Sandwich in August, 1833, with his wife, family and servants, and was the first man of fortune who had settled in the district. He was a man of fine presence and most genial manners, and one of the most eloquent speakers in the Province; a great sportsman and lover of agriculture, and took to farming with much zeal, importiny thoroughbred stock and keeping the finest dogs, which he brought from England. In the general election of 1836, under Sir Francis Bond Head's appeal to the country, he was returned for Essex with Mr. Francis Caldwell,

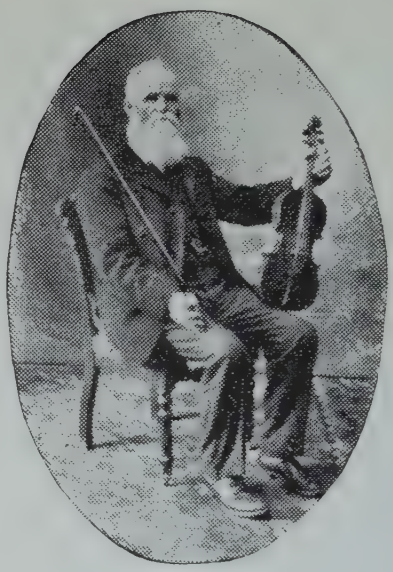
and his impression upon the Legislature was most favorable. The rebellion broke out the following year, and the Colonel (for he was at once appointed such) really became not only the Prince but the King of the Western District, if not of Upper Canada, so popular was he during and after the rebellion. His journey through from Sandwich to Toronto was a continual ovation. He was admitted to the bar and enrolled as an attorney in 1838, made a Queen's Counsel and occupied a proud position at the bar and in the Province, and continued to represent Essex till he became a candidate for the Legislative Council in 1856, when he contested the Western District against Col. Rankin, and was returned and sat in the Council till his appointment to the Judgeship of the District of Algoma in 1860, and where he continuously lived and died in 1870.

THE PRINCE HOMESTEAD,
Park [redacted] Farm, Sandwich. Photo by Murdock in 1906.

"Then there is no doubt that his summary shooting of the prisoners taken at the battle of Windsor, 4th December, 1838, in connection with Sir Allen McNab's order of the previous December to cut out the Caroline, did more to put an end to the invasion of the western portion of the Province by the Patriots and sympathizers of that day than anything done by the Government or the regular forces. The act led to an important debate in the House of Lords, with Lord Brougham criticizing, and the Duke of Wellington justifying the measure, in which he was supported by the House; and there was also the commission of enquiry in Canada, whose report wholly acquitted the Colonel from the charges

ALBERT PRINCE, Q. C.,

A son of the late Col. Prince, who represented the County of Essex in the Second Provincial Parliment from 1871 to 1875. He died July 8, 1875.



GORDON STEED.

Mr. Steed is a musician and violin manufacturer of Gosfield North. The violin which Mr. Steed holds in his hand is a handsome hand-carved one made from a piece of curly cherry he secured in 1874 from the Park Farm in Sandwich.

CHARLES E. ANDERSON,

Who took an active part in the Rebellion of 1837-38. He was a son-in-law of the late Col. Charles Eliot.

"WAITING AND WATCHING."

One of the old stile gates at the Park Farm, Sandwich. Photo by Harry C. McKee.

made against him, founding their report upon the fact that the act was the determination of the inhabitants expressed at a public meeting when it was determined that no prisoners should be taken. To show the state of feeling at that time against the Colonel, placards were posted up along the public streets in Detroit, offering a reward of $800 for his dead body and $1,000 for his living body, and to protect himself after dark, he had to have an advertisement in the public papers warning all persons against coming to 'the Park Farm' after night, as he had spring guns and man traps set for his protection."

THE COL. ARTHUR RANKIN HOMESTEAD.

This house was built about the year 1842 by W. R. Wood, who was

THE COL. RANKIN HOMESTEAD

then Deputy District Treasurer. The outbuildinys of the residence were made from the hewed square timber which was a part of the fortified barracks at Sandwich, corner of Huron and Bedford streets. During the year 1848 Mr. Wood became a defaulter to the District, and left the country. The sale of this beautiful property on the Detroit River, together with all his personal effects, were sold to pay his indebtedness to the district (which then comprised the counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton), and was purchased by Col. Rankin and used by himself and family until the year 1893.

COL. ARTHUR RANKIN

Was born at sea (Atlantic) in the year 1824; joined the Queen's Light Infantry at Toronto when it was sent to the Detroit Frontier in1838. He took a conspicuous part in the Battle of Windsor and captured the flag of the so-called Patriots. He was a member of Parliament for Essex from 1854 to 1857, and was again returned as member for Essex from 186 3to 1867. When the two provinces, Upper and Lower Canada, were each divided into nine military districts, Mr. Rankin was placed in command of the Ninth Upper Canadian District ,with the title of colonel. He died March 13, 1893.

"THE TRENT AFFAIR."

1839 saw the last of the filibustering raids of the "Patriots." The engagement at Windsor had taught those in the west that the militia were prepared to receive them in a manner they would not relish and they deemed it advisable to remain at home.

In reviewing the events of the Rebellion of 1837 and '38 the fact is established that by its suppression this Canada of ours has been preserved to the British Crown, its brightest gem. All praise to the descendants of the U. E. Loyalists—those hearts of oak—the Corinthian pillars of Canada today.

After the "Patriot" War peace once more smiled upon the people of the frontier.

A "Sedentary" Militia was established throughout the western peninsula, and four companies had their headquarters in Sandwich and vicinity. The companies were composed of veterans who had served in 1837 and in 1812, but for nearly twenty-five years no call to arms diverted the energies of the Essex settlers from the task of converting their fair heritage into the "Garden of Canada."

The great event of the year in those good old days was the celebration of the feast of Corpus Christi. People from far and near thronged to Sandwich to take part in the ceremonies or to watch them. The procession was always formed at L'Assumption Church and paraded to stands erected in different parts of the town, from which the Host was exposed, and drawn up around each stand the old militiamen were to be found at each celebration, ready to fire the customary salute.

Uniforms were not provided them, but they had been entrusted with the arms and equipment which they had used in 1837. Nothing, however, could dampen the ardor of men who had fought for home and country, as they and their fathers had fought, and well did they earn and hand down as a heritage the motto which now appears in the crest of our present regiment of Essex Militia—"Semper Paratus."

The last inspection of the companies was held at Sandwich on the twenty-fourth of May, 1856, when they paraded, with many of their number, togged out in blanket or buckskin coats, scarfs tied tightly around the waists, and feet encased in shoepacks or moccasins. They were reviewed by Col. Askin (the grandfather of the present County Registrar) who appeared mounted, wearing the regulation blue frock coat, sash, sword and belt—and a silk hat!

The company from Sandwich was commanded by Constant Gauthier, one of the oldest pioneers, that from Petite Cote by Maj. Semandre, who had spiked the outlying guns before the surrender of Detroit to Brock, and had taken a daring part in the defeat of the Americans at Turkey Creek, in the war of 1812; the company from "The Marais" was commanded by Jerome Dumouchelle, but the writer is unable to ascertain who commanded the fourth company, which came from the vicinity of Sandwich East.

No doubt, during the long winter evenings in those days, many a tale was told about the cheerful fireplaces of old Sandwich, many a tradition was recalled, of the deeds of our sturdy forefathers in the early days of the frontier; no doubt, too, many a heart among the descendants of those same brave frontiersmen thrilled at the news of the success of the Motherland in the Crimea, of the suppression of the Indian mutiny, the charge of the Light Brigade, the relief of Lucknow, and the stories of the other grand deeds of their kin across the seas which were takiny place while peace was favoring the colonies in America.

In November, 1861, Messrs. Mason and Siddell, Commissioners of the Southern Confederacy, were taken from the British Steamer "Trent" on the High Seas, in spite of the protests of her captain, by an armed body of marines sent from the United States man-of-war, "San Jacinto." There was much ill-feeling between the two countries before this incident. After this wanton outrage on the British flag, war appeared inevitable. Large numbers of troops, including some of the Regiments of the Guards, were dispatched from England to Canada.

Descended as were the people of Essex, they would never lack in military ardor, and all were aroused to arms at once.

Late in the fall, No. 1 Independent Company, was organized at Sandwich, and W. D. Baby was appointed Captain. Many of the members lived several miles from town, but throughout the winter, night after

night they drilled in the old abandoned grammar school. The enthusiasm was not confined to the new company, but as might be expected, the remnants of the old sedentary militia companies paraded ready to do their utmost should their services be required; and some years after this, during the Fenian excitement, these old men voluntered and were accepted to assist the night patrols and piquets along the river front.

The command of No. 1 Co. fell to Alex. Winkinson, P. L. S., in 1862, to Dennis Moynahan in 1864, and to Thos. H. Wright, County Treasurer, in '65.

In June, 1862, No. 2 Independent Company was organized at Sandwich also, and the late Senator Casgrain received the command. A military school had been established at London and several members of the companies took a course of instruction there and at La Prairie, Quebec, in anticipation of the events which were to follow. The same enthusiasm existed, and companies were organized throughout the county. In Leamington and in Amherstburg the staunch United Empire Loyalists blood asserted itself and equipments could not be obtained for the great numbers who volunteered. Windsor and North Ridge also sprang to arms and other Companies were formed in the more thinly populated districts. All these companies drilled constantly, soon became remarkably efficient, and Essex was prepared to give a good account of itself. Happily the compliance of the United States with Britain's demands averted a conflict, but hardly had the threatened trouble blown over before the Fenian Raids again threatened the county with invasion.

THE FENIAN RAIDS.

The first Fenian Raid, in 1866, was doubtless an outcome of the Civil War in the United States. The collapse of the Confederacy and the disbandment of the great armies which had been maintained on both sides threw a large number or more or less well drilled soldiers out of employment. The Trent affair, the Alabama matter and several other incidents in connection with the late war had left an anti-British feeling among certain elements of the population of the United States, and a few Irish agitators found it safe enough to organize a force of adventurers to invade Canada under the pretense of striking at Britain through her loyal and presumably defenceless Colony.

The excitement in Canada was naturally great, for rumor magnified the strength of the Fenians, and it was realized that in their ranks were many of the war-trained and battle-hardened veterans of the American Rebellion.

In the winter of 1865, the two Sandwich companies united to form one strong company for active service. A meeing for the purpose was held in the old Goal building, which No. 1 had been using for some time as an armory, and Thomas H. Wright was elected Captain, F. X. Meloche, for many years Paymaster of the 21st Regt., Lieutenant, and Miles Cowan, Ensign.

Throughout the winter Lieut. Meloche was drill instructor, and everybody stood ready to call to arms. The several independent companies

THE SANDWICH INFANTRY COMPANY

From a photograph taken about the year 1867. As it is over forty years ago, it is almost impossible to name all the men appearing in the picture correctly. They are about as follows: Ensign Charles W. Gauthier, Senior Sergt. George Wells. Standing on the right of the picture is Capt. J. Wallace Askin. Among the front row are Bugler Smith, Sergt. David Clark, Corp. Jeremiah Westaway, Corp. Charles Marentette, Sergt. John Gray and Lans-Corp. T. Morin.

organized throughout the county had become very efficient by this time, and others from the interior of the provinces were garrisoned at Windsor and Sandwich in the Spring of '66. The Sandwich Company was called out for active service in March. Col. Haines commanded the troop at Windsor, and at Sandwich were stationed a detachment composed of No. 1 Co., the Oxford Co., Rifles, the Embro Co., Rifles, and an Infantry Co. from Port Hope. Lieut.-Col. Smith, of the 25th Kent Battalion, commanded the detachment, and lieut. Meloche was Adjutant. Later Maj. Service was placed in command of the Sandwich detachment, and Lieut. Gauthier was appointed Adjutant. At Windsor there were stationed twelve companies of infantry, also under Col. Smith's command, and at Amherstburg was another force of Regulars and Militia. There were barracks at Windsor and Amherstburg, and at Sandwich the old brick college on the Huron Line was used at different times by the Port Hope

THIS GROUP OF OFFICERS

Was photographed by a Mr. Henry, of the Royal Scotts Infantry of Montreal, in 1863, on the steps of the old college. Standing on themiddle step with hand on sword is Capt. (afterwards General Arthur Williams), of the Port Hope Volunteers; Lieut. James McLeod, Port Hpoe Volunteers, is sitting on the front raised portion of the step, while Ensign Johnson, attached to the same regiment sits higher up on the raised portion near the wall. Standing alone on the ground is Capt. Charles E. Casgrain, of No. 2, Independent Sandwich Infantry Company. Dr. Casgrain was also the chief surgeon of the troops stationed at Sandwich until the close of the Fenian troubles, and for many years afterwards was one of the leading politicians of the County of Essex, and at his decease was a Dominion Senator.

Infantry with Regimental Band; a detachment of the 60th Rifles (many of the two last named were veterans of the Crimea War). The old jail was used at different periods by the Royal Scot's Light Infantry and Prince of Wales Rifles, Montreal; the Sandwich Infantry Company, the Oxford and Embro Rifles and latterly by the Quebec Rifles. While the last-named detachments were billeted here, the officers and men of the

Sandwich Infantry were quartered at the different inns and households throughout the town.

As might be imagined excitement was at fever heat, every civilian was prepared and armed to assist the militia upon the appearance of the Fenians; the only topic of conversation was the threatening force and speculation as to when their invasion might be expected. The news received was, of course, of the most exaggerated kind, but all were filled with determination and confidence of being able to withstand all the Fenians that ever existed, should they attempt to enter the country in their vicinity.

At night from Sandwich, picquets were posted both up and down the river front until they met the patrols from Amherstburg and Windsor. The old members of the veteran companies patrolled the concessions and roads surrounding the towns, and the remainder of the volunteers and civilians stood ready to turn out upon a moment's notice.

CAPT. STEPHEN T. REEVES

Late Quartermaster 21st Regiment, was a native of Sandwich and served as Corporal in the Sandwich Infantry Company during the Fenian Troubles.

Report after report came to the anxious people that our frontier was to be the point of invasion, that a large force was near Detroit and ready to attempt a crossing near Sandwich or Windsor, and so the Spring wore on until Corpus Christi Sunday.

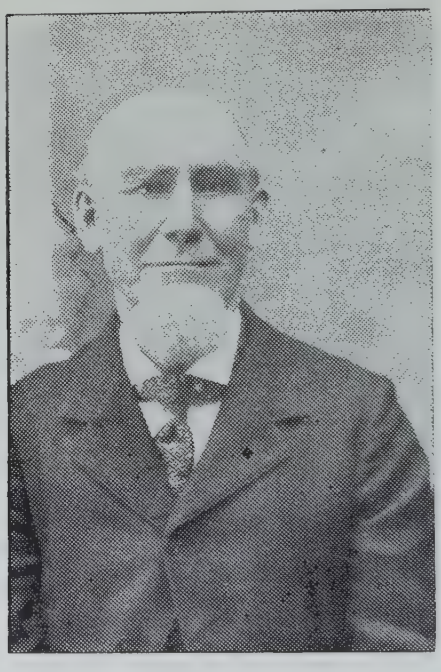
News of the movements of the invaders had reached headquarters, and the military of the old eWstern District had been warned to expect an attack that day, with the result that everyone was in readiness.

In the morning a ferry boat, loaded to her utmost capacity with people from Detroit desiring to witness the usual ceremonies of Corpus Christi, started for Sandwich, but these, of course, had been postponed. As the boat left Detroit, a message was received at Sandwich that she was really loaded with Fenians, intending by this subterfuye to effect a landing.

The churches were dismissed and the whole town stood ready. The militia took up positions to withstand a landing, and a detachment proceeded to the Queen's Wharf to ascertain the true character of her passengers, and warn them off. The boat was not allowed to land, and after the excursionists had returned to Detroit, the inhabitants once more drew a sigh of relief.

Nothing to relieve the monotony of expectancy happened until during the first week of June, when the news that a force of Fenians had crossed the Niagara frontier, and at the battle of Ridgeway had been defeated by a force of the militia under Col. Booker, and that another body was shortly expected to attempt an entrance into the Province here, threw the inhabitants once more into a state of intense excitemnt.

Before the week was out, and all were on the qui vive, one of the



CORPORAL WILLIAM MOORE

Who served with the Sandwich Infantry Company during the Fenian Raids.

sentries of the patrol posted near the old distillery, about the foot of Campbell avenue in Windsor today, observed the ferry "Union" run much farther down the river and nearer the Canadian shore than she usually did in making her trip across the river.

Expecting that she was in possession of the Fenians and intended making a landing, the sentry at once gave an alarm by firing his rifle; at once bugles could be heard in both Windsor and Sandwich, sounding the "Assembly," and every member of the garrison was satisfied that the foe had landed, and their opportunity to meet him was at hand.

In Sandwich the volunteers fell in with splendid steadiness, there was

no talking, no confusion, on their part, and in almost less time than it takes to relate it they were in line and ready for the command to advance. In almost as short a time another force was marshalled, which no doubt would have been of great assistance in the event of a clash with the enemy, but at the same time must have appeared rather ludicrous to anyone who could take time to look them over. The good townspeople had turned out partially clad, and had armed themselves with the most formidable weapons they could find. Shot-guns, pistols, axes, pitch-forks, scythes and even clubs had been pressed into service. The force formed up with a little more confusion and less discipline than the volunteers had done, but they were ready to defend their homes against any numbers which might come against them.

As this array prepared to advance, word came that the alarm had been given by mistake, and after some difficulty quiet was restored.

The Government of the United States finally took active measures to

SERGT. WILLIAM LEES.

As one of the 23d Light Dragoons he served at the battle of Telavera, in 1809, and at the battle of Waterloo, under the Duke of Wellington, June 18, 1815. He died Oct. 30, 1868 and his remains are interred in St John's graveyard.

suppress the organization of further zlibustering expeditions in the West, and in July all danger of invasion was over. The troops, which had been called out on active service, were withdrawn, loud were the manifestations of joy on the part of the Canadian people, and from the Motherland came many expressions of admiration for the conduct of the militia through the nerve-trying period.

In 1870 small forces of Fenians were formed and invaded Quebec from Maine to Vermont, but they were easily repulsed by the militia and suppressed in the United States.

Immediately after the withdrawal of the militia in 1866 the Independent Companies which had been organized throughout Essex County, and had become very efficient during the Fenian excitement, were organized into the 23rd Battalion, known as the "Essex" Volunteer Light Infantry. Col. Arthur Rankin of Sandwich was given the command of

this corps and on October 13th, 1866, the regiment entered camp on the old Wilkinson farm in Sandwich, near the present site of the residence of the late Theo. Girardot, Esq., south side of Mill street.

The first order issued by Col. Rankin is as follows:

"BATTALION ORDERS."

By Lieut.-Col. Rankin, 23rd Battalion, E. L. I.:

No. 1. Lieut.-Col. Rankin avails himself of the earliest possible opportunity after the assembling together of the several volunteer companies of this county, to conyratulate them on their having been formed into one body, and of stating that, while he pledges himself to use every effort towards bringing the Battalion to as high a state of discipline and efficiency as possible, he looks with confidence to the hearty co-operation of every individual under his command for promoting this most desirable object.

No. 2. The undermentioned appointments and promotions effecting the Battalion having appeared in the Canada Gazette, are published for general information:

To be Lieut.-Col.—A. Rankin, Esq., M. P.
To be Maj.-Capt.—D. Doherty, H. P. H. M. S.
To be Jr. Maj.-Capt.—M. E. Wagstaff, M. S., temporarily.
To be Paymaster—Frank E. Marcon, Esq.
To be Adjutant—James C. Guilot, Temp., M. S.
To be Quartermaster—Patrick McEwan, Temp., M. S.
To be Surgeon—C. E. Casgrain, E. sq., M. D.
To be Assistant Surgeon—Robert Lambert, Esq., M. B.

By order,
(Sgd.) JAMES C. GUILLOT, Ensign,
Adjt. 23d Battalion, V. L. I.

The following were the company officers:

No. 1 Co., Windsor, Capt. Worthington, Lt. Wynn.

No. 2 Co., Windsor, Capt. Shiel, Lt. C. R. Horne, Ensign Mark Richards.

No. 3 Co., Sandwich, Capt. F. X. Meloche, Lt. J. M. Askin, Ensign C. W. Gauthier.

No. 4 Co., Leaminyton, Capt. Fox, Lt. Stockwell.

No. 5 Co., Amherstburg, Capt. Wilkinson, Lt. Fleming, Ensign Parke.

No. 6 Co., Northbridge, Capt. Billing, Lt. Thornton, Ensign Wigle.

No. 7 Co., Kingsville, Capt. King, Lt. Davis.

The first camp of the regiment proved very successful and the following appeared in the orders of the day of breaking camp:

"The Commanding Officer feels much pleasure in communicating to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men under his command the pleasing fact that the D. A. G. of this District, has **in addition to which he said on the parade ground,** expressed to him his entire satisfaction at everything pertaining to the Battalion that came under his observation during his inspection this day."

In the spring of '67 there was still some anticipation of trouble from the Fenians and Nos. 1, 2 and 3 companies were authorized to drill two days a week throughout the summer, and in the fall their old rifles were

returned to stores, breach loading Snider's having been substituted.

In February, 1868, there seemed to be immediate prospect of another raid from across the border and the Captains of the frontier companies were ordered to issue arms to all members of their respective companies and supply each man with twenty rounds of ammunition. Preparations were made for a call to active service and on the 22nd day of June the regiment was again encamped for instruction at Windsor, which was extended until July 7th.

Unfortunately for the Battalion political issues had been allowed to creep into the affairs of the corps. As was to be expected the regiment, which had but a year or two before been organized with a splendid membership and an efficient staff of officers, and which promised to develop into an unusually smart corps, was rent asunder with internal discord immediately after the prospect of trouble from the Fenians had ceased.

CAPT. GEORGE CHEYNE
Who served with Windsor Infantry Co. No. 1 during the Fenian Raids.

This proved to be the last camp of the Battalion. All of the companies except the two from Windsor and that from Lemington were disbanded and the two Windsor Companies were attached to "outside" Battalions as follows:

No. 1 Windsor Co. to 24th Kent Batt. as No. 7 Co.

No. 2 Windsor Co. to 25th Kent Batt. as No. 7 Co.

And No. 4 Leamington became an Independent Co. and was attached to different Battalions for the annual camps of training which followed.

For several years these companies were kept up to quite a satisfactory state of efficiency in spite of the disadvantage of being attached to different Battalions. They were fortunate in possessing officers who were

enthusiastic military men and the rank and file were quite as anxious as their officers to show the corps from other Counties with which they came in contact, the stuff the men of Essex were made of.

PAST AND PRESENT.

Modes of travel between Sandwich and Windsor.

The early mode of public conveyance between Sandwich and Windsor was by stage and omnibus. The customary points of starting and getting off were from the Court House, Sandwich, and at the head of Brock street, Windsor. It was at the bottom of this street the ferries Argo, Gem,. Essex and Detroit crossed to Detroit. The route traveled was by the one and only road—the river bank. This road was then controlled by the Sandwich & Windsor Gravel Road Company. The Company maintained a toll gate near the McEwen estate, midway between the two towns.

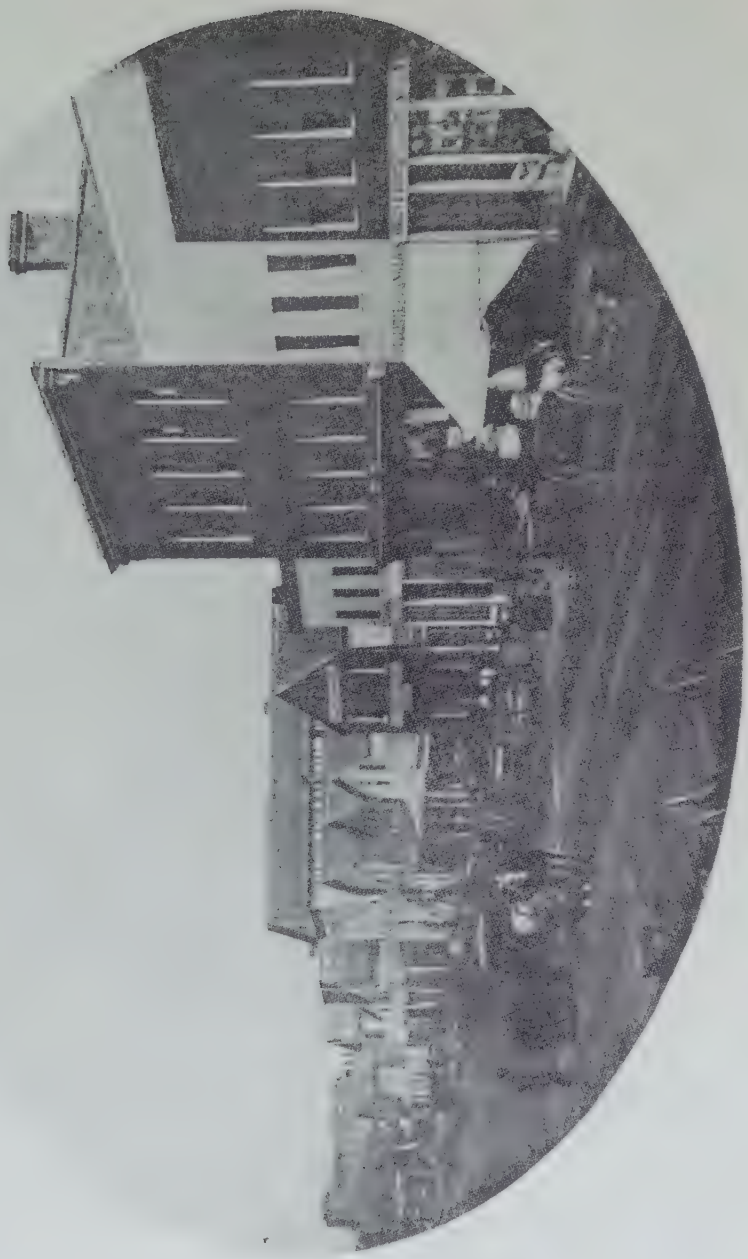
The stage represented in this picture was owned and driven by our old townsman, Jos. F. Ouellette, Mill street, Sandwich. The names of the two horses, which were familiarly known by the traveling public in those days, were White Dick and Black Mag. The reader will observe in the picture that Black Mag has a distinct white spot in the middle of her forhead. It will also be observed that Mr. Ouellette has just arrived from Sandwich and a little group of passengers are settling for their trip (the customary fare at that time being 12 cents each way). There were also other stages owned and driven on this route, among them being Henry Askew (mail carrier), and Henry Keys, S. Jackson, Sr., and Geo. Washington. When the sulphur springs opened in Sandwich, other stages were added from time to time by Frank and Geo. Baby, Geo. and Jos. Lazerus, Chas. Pratt, Zachariah Jackson, Jr., and Charles Jackson.

The first street railway built from Sandwich to Windsor in 1873-4, replaced this mode of conveyance, and the old way of traveling by stage coach passed into history.

This picture was taken in 1863. It shows Sandwich street, Windsor, looking east from near the present Davis block. Among the names that appear on the business places are Ashley & Gilkes, Ouellette & Langlois, and Cameron & Thorburn. The Exchange office was kept by William Holton, father of Fred J. Holton. The Windsor saloon was kept by Charles Devlin, and the British Commercial Hotel, by T. N. Johnson. In the bcakyround is the tower of the old City Hall, which still remains as a landmark. With the exception of the old Town Hall and a few other buildings, the entire block was destroyed by fire in 1871.

Through the successful efforts of Albert Prince, member for Essex in the Ontario Legislature, an act was passed and assented to March 2, 1872, and a charter obtained for a passenger railway between Sandwich and Windsor.

The first directors named in the Act were James Fraser, Henry Kennedy, John B. Gauthier, Thos. H. Wright, Henry McAfee, Wm. B. Hirons and Wm. McGregor.



SANDWICH STREET, WINDSOR, IN 1863.

Standing on the street is Joseph F. Ouellette's bus and his faithful horses, White Dick and Black Mag. This was the mode of travel between Sandwich and Windsor before the introduction of the horse car.

The capital stock of the company was fixed at fifty thousand dollars.

Another Act was passed and assented to March 24, 1874, granting an extension of time of two years to complete the road and to extend the road to Walkerville.

When the directors of the proposed Sandwich & Windsor Passenger Railway were ready for the construction of the road they purchased the right of way from Bruce avenue, Windsor, through the fields and orchards, 100 feet wide to the Huron Church Line, near the Catholic Church in Sandwich, thus opening up an entirely new street for general traffic between the two towns. This is in reality the continuation of and is now commonly known as London street. The erection of substantial schools and churches and residences, and the planting of shade trees on both sides of the entire street has made it the most beautiful thoroughfare in this part of the country.

The first rates of fare charged for the privilege of ridiny in a horse car between the two towns were six cents from any point in Sandwich to

HENRY KENNEDY,

The first President of the first street railway between Sandwich and Windsor. Died Oct. 27, 1885, aged 76 years.

Assumption Catholic Church; seven cents to Campbell avenue, and eight cents to Windsor; six tickets for twenty-five cents.

By the introduction of this new and novel way of traveling on cars run by electrical motive power gave the people of Sandwich and Windsor the proud distinction of having the first up-to-date electric railway in Canada, if not in America. Hundreds of people came from the neighboring city of Detroit daily to avail themselves of the novelty of riding on an electric street car.

It was during Mr. McGregor's administration that a medium-sized locomotive was put into service, and for some weeks the citizens of Sandwich and Windsor were accorded the privilege of riding through the streets and avenues on a real steam railway train. The locomotive proved too small for the work required of it and it was finally sold to some lumber firm for use in the lumber woods, and the patrons of the road were obliged to go back to their former traveling—their old friend, the horse car.

In the beginning of the year 1891 the Sandwich & Windsor Passenger Railway was sold by Mr. McGregor to capitalists from the United States and a new company was formed, with the name changed to the Sandwich, Windsor and Amherstburg Railway.

The road was rebuilt and "T" rails replaced the flat rails. A power house and other necessary buildings were built on London street near the M. C. R. R. bridge and the road was equipped as an electris street railway.

On Saturday, August 15, 1891, precisely at five o'clock, the first electric cars on S., W. & A. Ry. pulled out from Windsor, loaded with invited guests, and made a trial trip to Sandwich and return. It was a magnificent success, and as the cars pulled into Sandwich the citizens gave three hearty cheers to see their most ardent hopes of many a day realized.

Mr. A. McVittie was the superintendent of the road during President Kennedy's administration, and for a short time the writer enjoyed the distinction of being a full-fledged street car conductor.

In 1876 Alfred Kennedy, a nephew of the former president, took the control and management of the road. He continued the management

THE HORSE CAR.

The mode of travel between Sandwich and Windsor from 1873 to Aug. 15, 1891.

until the year 1887, when he sold out to Wm. McGregor, M. P.

The Town of Sandwich assisted the road by subscribing for $5,000 in stock when the road was first started. The town, like President Kennedy, spent its money and got the experience.

The street car barns and offices were built on a lot purchased by the company from John A. Asken on the east side of Bedford street, opposite the present Lagoon Park Hotel, Sandwich, where the horses were also kept. This property is now used for turning and switch purposes by the electric cars at the present time.

The railway in its early days did not prove a very great money-make for the stockholders. In a few years the track gradually got in very bad shape, and for cars to run off the track was a daily occurrence. It became

the custom when such misfortunes did occur for the male portion of the passengers to get off in the mud and help to lift the cars back on the track and the journey was continued.

The one man most prominent among the stockholders who sacrificed his energies and means to a very large extent in an endeavor to make the road a success was its first President, Henry Kennedy, at one time a prominent liquor merchant and influential business man in the then Town of Windsor. Various changes took place from time to time in the make-up of the company. Mr. Kennedy being the heaviest investor and stockholder, and, in order to save what he had already put into the road, continued to put his money into it to keep the road running, and when he retired in 1876 he was $60,000 poorer than when he went into the venture in 1872.

Horse cars continued to be used in the city of Detroit for a year or

CAR NO. 104.

One of the elegantly equipped electric motor cars of the Sandwich, Windsor & Amherstburg Railway of to-day. It is one of the 130-horse-power variety, with smoker attached. The half-tone is from a snapshot taken at the Court House switch while the car was on its way with a load of passengers, bound for Amherstburg and intermediate points. Conductor Paul Major and Motorman Joseph Sullivan were in charge.

more after the Sandwich & Windsor Electric Street Railway had been put in operation.

The Walkerville electric road, owned by Mr. Wm. Boomer, was purchased and became a part of the S., W. & A. Ry. system.

In April, 1893, a new company was formed comprising the following gentlemen: Dr. John Coventry, John Davis, Geo. M. Hendrie, W. J. Pulling, W. J. McKee and Thompson, with Dr. John Coventry as president, who purchased the road. It was also during the same year that the Ouellette avenue or Driving Park extension was opened.

It was while the road was under the control and management of this gentlemen that a right of way was obtained and the road extended to Amherstburg. This extension was officially opened May 27, 1903, the first trial trip of the cars being made on that date.

During the year 1902, when the company was conferring with the Sandwich Town Council for an extension of their franchise to the limits of the corporation, it was mainly through the efforts of Councillors C. E. Mason, Thomas Leboeuf and James Laidlaw, Sr., that universal transfers and other privileges were requested by the council and granted by the company. These privileges are being enjoyed by the patrons of the road at the present time.

The Detroit United Railway purchased the road August 31, 1901, and now controls the whole S., W. & A. Ry. system, as well as the new Tecumseh line, which was put in operation in 1907.

The reader will thus see that rapid strides have been made the past few years in the mode of travel between all important points on the frontier from Tecumseh to Amherstburg. Cars connecting with all railways and ferries pass the Court House door every fifteen minutes every day in the year. In addition to this the beautiful and finely equipped cars of the Amherstburg line pass over the same route every two hours in the winter season and every hour during the summer months.

Kind and courteous treatment by the employees is accorded to all patrons of the road, and especially does this apply to the large number of strangers and visitors who patronize these cars during the summer season.

Mr. James Anderson is the present manager of the entire Canadian system, while Moses Brockelbank is the superintendent.

THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

The county lies north of latitude 42, and is the most westerly as well as the most southerly in Canada. It is bounded as follows, namely: On the north of Lake S t.Clair, on the west by the River Detroit, on the south by Lake Erie and on the east by Lake Erie and the County of Kent.

Essex County contains 420,376 acres of land, or 656 2-3 square miles, and is equalized at $20,826,560, exclusive of Windsor, Walkerville and Pelee Island. The debenture debt is $41,249.20, with permanent assets consisting of Court House, Jail, Reyistry office, Treasurer's office and House of Refuge, valued at $111,000.

The county as at present constituted consists of the City of Windsor, the Towns of Sandwich, Essex, Amherstburg, Leamington and Walkerville, the incorporated Villages of Belle River and Kingsville, and the Townships of Anderson, Colchester North, Colchester South, Gosfield North, Gosfield South, Malden, Mersea, Maidstone, Pelee Island, Rochester, Sandwich East, Sandwich West, Sandwich South, Tilbury North and Tilbury West.

The City of Windsor and the Town of Walkerville are independent of the county for strictly municipal purposes, having withdrawn about the year 1881. They still retain their connection for purposes of parlia-

mentary representation and administration of justice; and Pelee (which consists of the island of the same name) never belonged to theh county, except as at present, since its independent municipal organization in 1867.

The Illustrated Atlas of the Dominion of Canada of 1881 says in regard to Essex: "The productions of the county include everything known to the latitude, the character of the soil and climate combining to render almost its entire area as fertile as the Valley of the Nile. The peach and the grape here flourish to an extent unrivalled in more southern localities, while it goes without saying that a country can nowhere be found wherein all fruits indigenous to the Temperate Zone can be produced in greater perfection or abundance. And nowhere on earth do the rich fields repay more generously the efforts of the husbandman. Indian corn is grown in all the perfection attained in the Great Mississippi Valley, its traditional home, while the results of the wheat, pea, oat, barley and tobacco are unsurpassed and unsurpassable. Vegetables of all known

THE FIRST BRICK COURT HOUSE AND JAIL.

Erected about the year 1800. During the Fenian troubles of 1866 and 1870 it was used part of the time for a barracks for the militia. The soldiers in the pacture are some of the Quebec Rifles, stationed at Sandwich at that time.

varieties here rival the finest productions of the world-famed Missouri and Sacramento "bottoms"; and to say too much of the general agricultural capabilities of the frontier country would seem impossible."

Sandwich was made the county seat in 1796. The Act of June 3, 1796, called the Exodus Act, provided for the departure of British authority from Detroit to Sandwich. A similar provision is made as to the County Court which, with the Sessions by the Act just referred to, had been held in Detroit in 1794, and it was to be held where the Quarter Sessions were held, as above provided. The last Court of Quarter Sessions was held in Detroit in January, 1796, and the removal took place to Sandwich

that summer and has become the permanent seat of the courts and continued so until the present day.

The authorities of the Western District allowed the Sandwich officials to bring an old block house from Chatham, which was converted into their first jail. The building was afterwards destroyed by fire and the Chairman of the Board of Justices at once applied to the Government for assistance to rebuild it, in the meantime requesting the commanding officer at Fort Malden to loan the Sheriff one of the unemployed vessels in the river, to be used as a temporary jail; a safe prison for one not a good swimmer. A portion of land was reserved in the heart of the village for Court House and Jail purposes, which accounts for the fact that all the different county buildings have stood on the same spot in Sandwich.

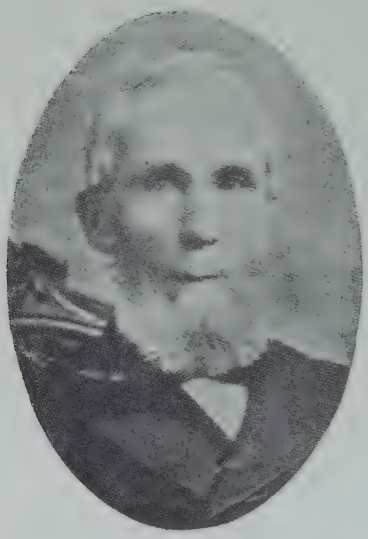
THE OLD COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE, BEDFORD AND SANDWICH STREETS.
This little brick building was used as a District and County Treasurer's office during the administration of Geo. Bullock, from 1851 to 1857. It did service as a saloon during the American War. Later it was used as a harness and saddlery shop by ex-Councillor Abner C. Ellis. The old gentleman at the door is Gilbert Besbois, 83 years old, and standing on the sidewalk is James Allen. Both gentlemen have at one time held the position of Chie fof Police of the Town of Amherstburg.

The first brick Court House and Jail stood on the ground now occupied by the present prison and jail yards. It was a square red building surrounded by a pallisade of cedar posts, which served a double purpose of keeping the prisoners in and the enemy out.

The present stone Court House was built during the years 1854 and 1855. J. A. Jordan, Detroit, was the architect, and the Mackenzie Brothers of Port Sarna were the contractors. The contract price being £6,325, and it was completed September 1, 1855. Alexander Mackenzie, one of the builders, afterwards became Prime Minister of Canada.

During the years 1870 and 1871, the old brick Jail and Court House

was taken down and the present large block stone prison, surrounded by a stone wall, was built, which, with all the modern equipments that have been made to it from time to time, the county has now one of the most modern and up-to-date prisons in Canada.



HON. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE,

Who, with his brother, built the present County Court House at Sandwich, in 1855. Was Prime Minister of Canada from 1873 to 1878. He died April 17, 1892.

ESSEX COUNTY COURT HOUSE AND JAIL, SANDWICH, ONT.

The court house was built by the MacKenzie Bros., Sarnia, in 1855.

THE COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Corner Huron and Bedford Streets. Standing at the entrance in doorway: G. A. Wintemule, County Treasurer, and his two daughters, Miss Mintha, assistant treasurer, and Miss Bertha; standing on the corner is John Davis, an ex-soldier of the British army.

ESSEX COUNTY REGISTRY OFFICE, SANDWICH, ONT.

MR. AND MRS. ROBERT F. HURST,
The present superintendent and matron of the County House of Refuge and Industrial Home at Leamington.

WILLIAM J. SPARKS.
Born in Coventry, Warwickshire, Eng., during the year 1845, came to Canada in 1863; jonied the Belleville Rifles and was with them doing frontier duty at Amherstburg during the Fenian troubles of 1865; was appointed Chief of Police of Amherstburg in 1867 and continued in that position until April 1, 1884, when he was appointed to the responsible office of governor of the Essex County jail at Sandwich. He resigned February 1, 1907, having held the position for twenty-three years.

JOHN HARMAN,

The present governor of the Sandwich Jail, was born at the Town of Bothwell in the year 1858; came to Windsor in 1882. He served seven years as Alderman in the Windsor City Council, and two years as a Water Commissioner. He was appointed by the Whitney Government to his present position, February 1, 1907.

EZRA ILER

Was born at Colchester, September 5, 1855; was appointed turnkey of the Sandwich Jail in 1884, and has faithfully served the County of Essex for 25 years.

GEORGE ELLIOTT

Is a son of the late Allansion Elliott of Colchester; born January 10, 1859. He was appointed turnkey February 1, 1889. He has already given 20 years of faithful service to the county.

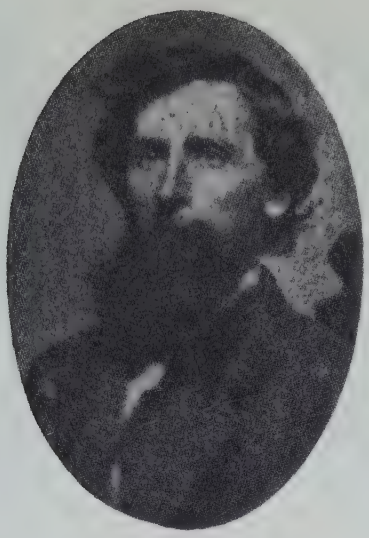
COUNTY HOUSE OF REFUGE AND INDUSTRIAL HOME AT LEAMINGTON.

Completed in 1901. The building committee were George F. Cronk, chairman; Napoleon A. Coste, J. D. F. Deziel. Harry J. Powell was the architect; John A. Maycock, superintendent of works; Messrs. Carswell, Stephens and Moore were the builders.

WARDENS OF THE WESTERN DISTRICT AND COUNTY OF ESSEX, FROM 1842 to 1909.

1842-1846—John Dolson.
1847-1849—George Bullock.
1850-1851—George Hyde.
1852- —Thomas Fisher.
1853-1854—John Sloan.
1855-1856—Samuel S. Macdonell
1857- —Theodore Malott.
1858-1859—Joseph Mercer.
1860- —John O'Connor.
1861- —Solomon Wigle.
1862-1863—John O'Connor.
1864-1866—Solomon Wigle.
1867 —George Shipley.
1868 —Gore Atkin.
1869 —William McGregor.
1874 —Theodore Wigle.
1875 —Luke Montreuil.
1876 —Thos. B. White.
1877 —James McKee.
1878 —J. C. Pattersoa.
1879 —John C. Iler.
1880 —Wm. McCain.
1881 —George Russell.
1882 —Thos. Plant.
1883 —Geo. A. Morse.
James Selkirk resigned as Warden and County Chancellor at a special session on April 20, 1906, and John E. Stone was elected Warden for the balance of 1906.
1907 —James E. Brown.
1908 —Edward J. O'Neil.
1909 —James A. Coulter.

1884 —Charles C. Fox.
1885 Henry Morand.
1886 —N. A. Coste.
1887 —Israel. Desjardins.
1888 —Peter Wright.
1889 —Geo. A. Wintemute.
1890 —John A. Auld.
1891 —Frederick P. Bouteiller.
1892 —James S. Laird.
1893 —Elisha McKee.
1894 —Alfred Hairsine.
1895 —Marwood Barrett.
1896 —Abraham Cole.
1897 —N. A. Coste.
1898 —Joseph Durocher.
1899 —J. A. Buchanan.
1900 —J. D. A. Deziel.
1901 —John F. Millen.
1902 —Wm. Price.
1903 —W. T. Wilkinson.
1904 —Richard R. Brett.
1905 —Albert L. Lafferty.
1906 —James Selkirk.



JAMES McKEE

Was born in Sandwich in 1829, he held the office of Reeve of Sandwich for upwards of twenty years. He was Warden of Essex during the year 1877 and for many years was the most influential politician in Essex County. He died during the year 1899 a few days before he reached the 60th year of his age.

LUKE MONTREUIL.

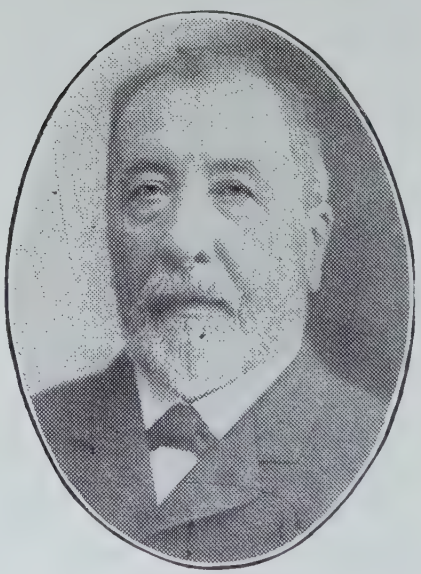
The history of the Montreuil family is a long one and dates back to the landing of the French upon this northern hemisphere. Mr. Montreuil always took a prominent part in all matters pertaining to the public welfare of his country. In 1861 he was elected Deputy Reeve and in 1862 Reeve of the Township of Sandwich East, and in 1875 was elected Warden of Essex County. He was born March 20, 1830, in the Township of Sandwich East, upon the same farm where he now resides.

MARWOOD BBrRETT

Warden of Essex in 1895.

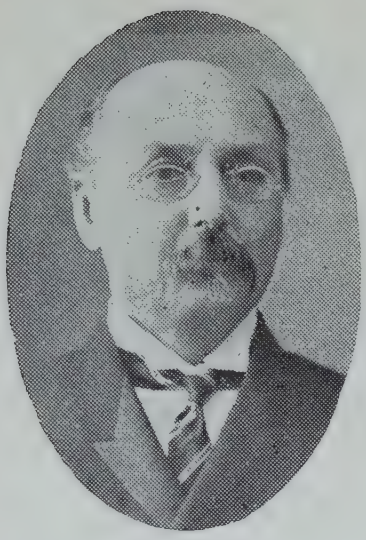
JOHN A. AULD, EX-M. L. A.

Was born June 22, 1853 at Warwick, Lambton Co. He is the present proprietor and publisher of the *Amherstburg Echo;* was a member of the County Council twelve years and Warden of the county in 1890. He was elected a member for South Essex to the Ontario Legislature in 1896, 1898, 1902. He was defeated by the Geremander of the South Riding in June, 1908. He was a Liberal in politics and his record while in Parliament was that of a judicious and able statesman and was held in highest esteem.

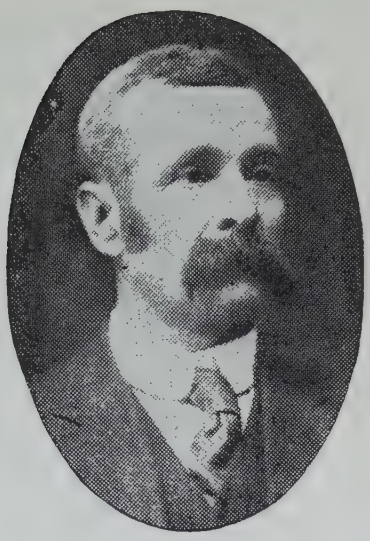


NAPOLEON A. CASTE,
Warden of Essex in 1886 and again in 1897.

J. A. BUCHANAN,
Warden of Essex in 1899.



J. D. A. DEZIEL
Warden of Essex in 1900.



EDWARD J. O'NEIL,
Warden of Essex in 1908.

CHARLES ELIOT

Was born in the East Indies in 1803, his father being the British Embassador there at the time. He served through the Peninsular War as a lieutenant in the 76th Regiment and afterwards came to Amherstburg, where he took up the practice of law, and married Miss McGregor. He was appointed Judge in 1832, and died on the Eliot farm, Petite Cole, in 1860.

ALEXANDER CHEWETT

was born in Canada in 1800 and while only a lad of tender years, he carried powder to the British troops serving in the war of 1812. He also served as captain of an artillery company at Sandwich during the rebellion of 1837-38, and was appointed Judge of the Western District comprising the counties of Essex, Kent and Lanmtbon, May 20, 1854. He died at Sandwich, August 2, 1872, and his widow in 1878. Both are interred in St. John's graveyard.

JUDGES OF DISTRICT COURT.

(Western District.)

July 9, 1794—Thomas Harffy.
January 1, 1800—Thomas Harffy.
January 1, 1800—Prideaux Selby.
June 12, 1807—Robert Richardson.
April 5, 1826—Robert Richardson and William Berczy.
November 30, 1832—William Berczy and Charles Eliot.
March 9, 1833—Charles Eliot.
May 20, 1845—Alexander Chewett.

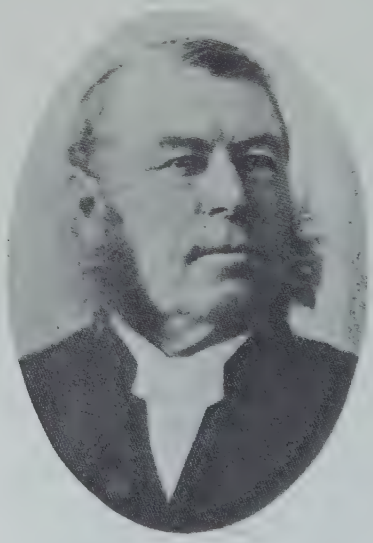
Essex County.

1860—Gordon Watts Leggatt.
1883—Charles R. Horne.
1907—Michael A. McHugh.
1908—George Smith.

GORDON WATTS LEGGATT

was born in Sorel, near Quebec. He succeeded Judge Chewett and was Judge of the County of Essex from the year 1860 to Sept. 19, 1883, the date of his death.

Judge Leggatt was a man of great ability, and his long term of service on the bench made him favorably known. One of the members of his family who survive him is a son, G. J. Leggatt, the present police magistrate of the City of Windsor. His remains were interred in the family plot of St. John's graveyard.



CHARLES R. HORNE

was born on the Island of St. Vincent, West Indies, January 22, 1835; elected mayor of Windsor in 1877 and held the office for three years. He was a member of the Windsor Board of Education for 21 years and appointed Judge of the County of Essex in 1883.

For many years Judge Horne was prominently identified with All Saints Episcopal Church, Windsor, and was the organizer of the first vested choir and the first choirmaster of that church. He died February 2, 1907, at his home, Bruce avenue, Windsor, aged 72 years.

MICHAEL A. McHUGH

was born at the Township of Maidstone, Essex County, February 10, 1853. He received his education in the schools of his township and St. Michael's College, Toronto. He was called to the bar in 1879 and entered into partnership with the Hon. J. C. Patterson at Windsor. He was elevated to the bench as Junior Judge in 1891. Ater the death of the Senior Judge, C. R. Horne, February 2, 1907, he was elevated to the position of Senior Judge of the County of Essex.

GEORGE SMITH
The present Junior Judge of the County of Essex.

SHERIFFS FROM 1792 TO 1908.

On the 10th of July, 1792, Richard Pollard was appointed sheriff of Essex and Kent counties and on January 1, 1800, he was confirmed in his appointment to the same position for the Western District. On the 7th day of June, 1802, William Hands assumed the duties of the office and continued to do so until the 10th of September, 1833, when Ebenezer Reynolds was appointed. Mr. Reynolds was followed by Robert Lachlan who received the appointment August 7, 1837. He continued as sheriff during the Rebellion to its close when on the first day of August, 1839, Raymond Baby was chosen for the position. Mr. Baby only retained the office for a little over a year. On October 23, 1840, George Wade was sworn in and held the position for a little over eight years. The last gentleman to fill the position of sheriff for the Western District was John Waddell.

In 1851 Wm. Duphron Baby was made sheriff of the counties of Essex and Lambton, and on the 11th day of January, 1851, John Waddell was appointed for Kent County. Mr. Baby died August 19, 1864, aged 45 years.

On the 6th of May, 1856, John McEwan was appointed sheriff of Essex County and held the position until the year 1883.

John Coatsworth Iler was appointed in December, 1883, and held the office until he died, which was on Friday afternoon, November 13, 1908.

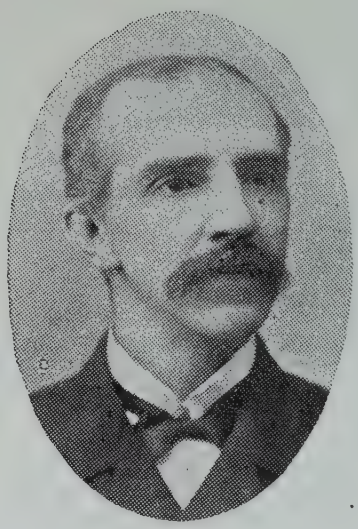
J. Eugene D'Avignon, the present occupant of the office, was appointed November 20, 1908.

JOHN McEWAN

Was born at Saratoga in the year 1812, and was clerk of the Essex County Court from 1849 to 1853. In 1853 he embarked in the lumber business at Windsor and had the honor of being the first G. W. R. station agent at Windsor. He was appointed Sheriff of Essex in 1856 and resigned the office in 1883. He died March 2, 1892.

JOHN COATSWORTH ILER

Was born in the Township of Colchester in 1828. He served for ten years as clerk of his native township and nine years as its Reeve, and in 1879 was chosen Warden of Essex County. He was appointed Sheriff of the county in December, 1883. He died at Sandwich, November 13, 1908.



J. EUGENE D'AVIGNON,

The present Sheriff of Essex, was born June 14, 1845, and served in the Victoria Volunteer Rifles of Montreal during the Fenian Troubles of 1866 and '70, for which he received a grant and medal. About 25 years ago he came to Windsor and purchased the large drug store of George H. Leslie. During his residence in Windsor he has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the city. He served seven years on the Board of Education, three years in the City Council, and seven years on the Library Board, of which he is still a member. He has also served 13 years as a member of the council of Ontario College of Pharmacy and seven years as Examiner for the college. Mr. D'Avignon was appointed Sheriff November 20, 1908, and assumed the duties of office December 1, 1908. The appointment was one of the most popular in the history of Essex County and met with the most hearty approval of all citizens, both Reform and Conservative.

JAMES P. McEWAN,

The present Court Crier, is the youngest son of the late Sheriff John McEwan, has faithfully filled the office for nearly forty years, and is therefore the oldest court official among those in active service at the present time.

CLERKS OF THE PEACE FROM 1796 TO 1909.

Walter Roe was the first Clerk of the Peace for the Western District. On the 9th day of September, 1794, he received his first appointment and on January 1, 1800, he was reappointed and retained the office a little over a year. Wm. Hands was appointed the 29th of August, 1801, and on the 5th day of June, 1802, James Allan was appointed. Geo. F. Ireland served from 1817 to 1824, when Charles Askin was appointed to the office. In 1835 Charles Baby assumed it and faithfully filled the duties of the office for over 30 years. Mr. Baby died November 13, 1877, aged 65 years. In 1871 Samuel Smith Macdonell was appointed Clerk of the Peace and the office of Crown Attorney was added to that of Clerk of the Peace.

W. H. Clarke took the office in 1891 and was shortly afterwards made a King's Counsel. He resigned the office in 1904 in order to run for member of the Dominion Parliament for the South Riding of

Essex which took place November 3, 1904. In this he was successful and was again re-elected Oct. 26, 1908. With the added honors his name now reads A. H. Clarke, K. C., M. P. Mr. Clarke also holds the position as solicitor for Essex County.

JOHN H. RODD

John H. Rodd, the present occupant of the office of Clerk of the Peace and County Crown Attorney, was appointed November 28, 1904.

REGISTRARS OF SURROGATE COURT.

Richard Pollard was the first gentleman to fill this most high and responsible position. Judge Woods says that Mr. Pollard was an Englishman and came as a young man from England to the United States and when our people left Detroit for this side Mr. Pollard came too, and as we see, continued to fill different civil offices. In 1792 he was made Sheriff of Essex and Kent; in 1793 he was appointed registrar of the counties of Essex and Kent, and in 1794 he was appointed Registrar of Surrogate Court. In 1800 he again held the same office. During the year 1800 he was also appointed Sheriff of the Western District and on August 29th, 1801, he was appointed a Judge of Surrogate. In 1802 he was made a Deacon and was ordained a priest of the Anglican Church in 1804 by Bishop Mountain of Quebec, to which place he went for his deaconate and ordination. When Mr. Pollard was elevated to the judgeship he resigned as Registrar of Surrogate and Wm. Hands was immediately appointed to that office which he held until 1831. Mr. Hands was followed by James Askin, who held the office until his death, which occurred Dec. 4, 1862. The last letters of probate signed by him are dated Sept. 13, 1862.

The next letters of probate issued bear date of Dec. 22, 1862, are signed by Duncan A. McMullen. Mr. McMullen held the office until the year 1870.

Frank E. Marcon was appointed County Solicitor Sept. 6, 1870; also appointed DeputyC lerk of the Crown and County Court Clerk at the

FRANK E. MARCON

Was born in Norwich, Eng., Dec. 23, 1832. Came to Canada when a young man. Was paymaster of the 23rd Essex Volunteer Light Infantry in 1866. Appointed by the late Sandfield Macdonald to the combined offices of Clerk of the County Court and Registrar of Surrogate in 1870. Died Dec. 3, 1901.

same time and held the same until Dec. 5, 1901, when he died.

Francis Cleary was appointed his successor Dec. 11, 1901, and is faithfully filling the duties of this very responsible office at the present time.

REGISTRARS OF DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

Richard Pollard was the first Registrar for the Counties of Essex and Kent from 1793 to 1825, when Wm. Hands was appointed and continued in office until 1831.

On the 12th of November, 1829, John Beverly Robinson was appointed Registrar for Kent. Col. James Askin held the office for Essex from 1831 to 1846 when his son, John A. Askin, received the appointment and continued to fill the duties until 1873 when he resigned and lived a retired life. He sold the old homestead, corner of Bedford and Chippewa Streets and moved to Windsor in May, 1898. He died December 29, 1904.

J. Wallace, the eldest son of the late John A. Askin, had acted as Deputy Registrar under his father and during his long service in that capacity by careful attention and applying himself industriously to the duties of the office, became a most valuable and efficient official. He was therefore appointed as Registrar in his father's stead immediately after his father's resignation had been accepted by the Ontario Government and is occupying this important position at the present time (1909).

COL. JAMES ASKIN

Was born in Detroit in 1788. He was a colonel of militia stationed in Sandwich some years previous and up to 1858. Was Registrar of Deeds for Essex from 1831 to 1846. He died in 1863.

JOHN A. ASKIN

Was born March 7, 1817, at Pike Creek, Essex County, on the lake shore, where his family resided, and elected Reeve of Sandwich Township in 1855, which then included all territory which is now the city of Windsor, Towns of Walkerville, Sandwich East, Sandwich West, Sandwich South and Sandwich Town; was a Justice of the Peace for many years and held several municipal offices. He was appointed Registrar of Deeds in 1858 and held the position until 1872. He died December 29, 1904.

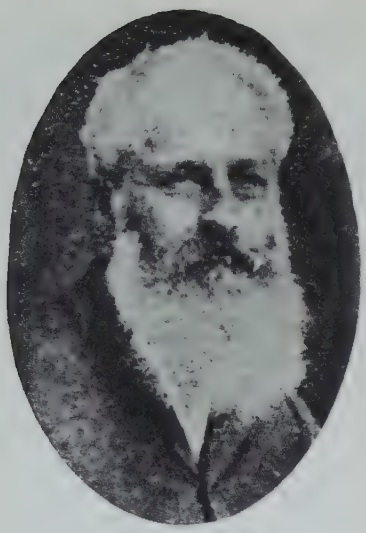
J. WALLACE ASKIN

Was born in Sandwich, May 25, 1848. Was a member of the Sandwich Infantry Company during the Fenian troubles, and when he retired from the service he held the position of captain. For his services he received from the Government a medal and a grant of land. He was appointed Deputy Registrar of Essex in 1869 and Registrar in 1872.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY CLERKS.

1842—1846—John Cowan.
1847—1849—James M. Cowan.
1850—1853—Samuel S. Macdonell.
1854—1857—Jas. H. Wilkinson
1858—1862—Duncan A. McMullen.
1863—1864—Dennis Moynahan
1865—1902—Thomas McKee.

Thomas McKee died July 31, 1902, and John F. Millen, the present incumbent, was appointed in August, 1902.



JAMES H. WILKINSON
Was a son of the late Hon. John A. Wilkinson, and was County Clerk from 1854 to 1857; he was also editor and publisher of a newspaper published in an office on Lot 2, East Bedford street, Sandwich, from 1856 to uary, 1858. He also took a great interest in military affairs and was a lieutenant in the 1st Essex Battlion, 1856, and continued in active service in various branches of the service until the close of the Fenian troubles. He also served many years in the Board of Education and Sandwich Town Council.

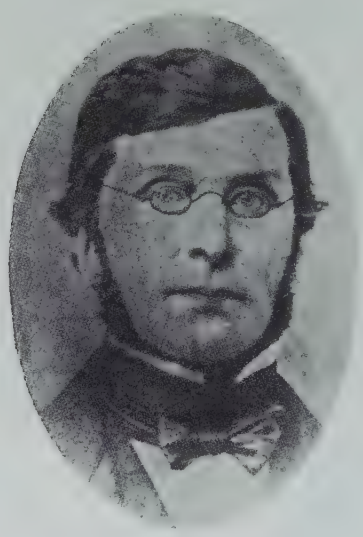
THOMAS McKEE, J. P.,
Was born in Sandwich on Lot 59, Con. 1, May 16, 1826. He was appointed to the office of County Clerk in 1865, and was also appointed Customs Officer in 1880, and a member of the Board of Criminal Audit for Essex, all of which offices he filled until the day of his death, July 31, 1902.

JOHN F. MILLEN,
The present County Clerk, was born in Gos-field North, January 5, 1864. He served as Township Councillor, Deputy Reeve, Reeve and other offices of importance in the Gosfield North Council and County Council. He was a member of the County Council five years. Was elected Warden of the Council, 1901, and appointed County Clerk in June of 1902.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY TREASURER'S.

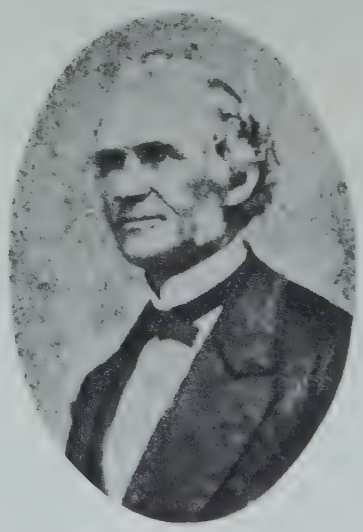
William Hands was appointed Treasurer in the year 1808 and held the office until 1833. In November, 1833, Jean Baptists Baby was appointed. When the County Councils Act of 1842 was passed Mr. Baby was re-appointed and continued in office till the year 1850.

In 1850 George Bullock was appointed. In 1853 when Essex, Kent and Lambton ceased doing business as a district Mr. Bullock was



PAUL JOHN SALTER

Was County Auditor from 1853 to 1858; County Treasurer from 1859 to 1862, and was also District School Inspector of the county in 1862. He lost his lift by a railway accident on the Great Western Railway, near Chatham, October 6, 1862.



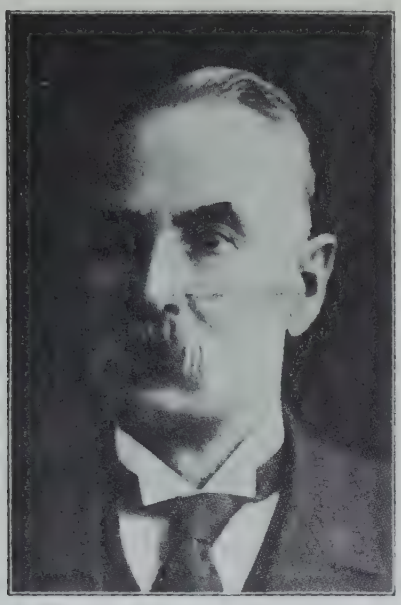
THOMAS H. WRIGHT

Was County Treasurer from 1863 to 1889 in all twenty-six years. He served with distinction in the Essex Militia on the Frontier during the Rebellion of 1837-8, and was for a time eaptain of the Sandwich Infantry Company during the Fenian troubles of 1865-70.

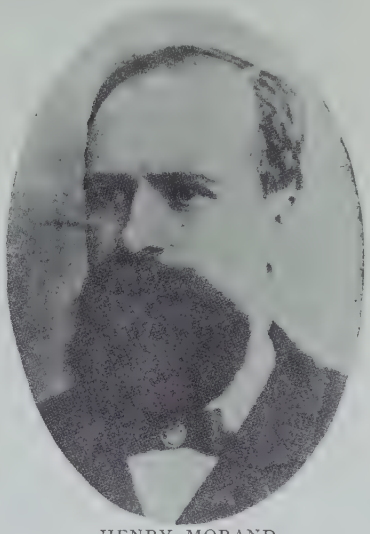
continued in office as Treasurer for the County of Essex, resigning the office in 1858.

John Paul Salter was appointed in 1859 and continued in the position until his death, October 6, 1862.

Thomas H. Wright was appointed in 1863 and retained the position until the year 1889. Mr. Wright was succeeded in office by Henry Morand, who held the office until 1901, when the present occupant, George A. Wintemute, was appointed to the position.



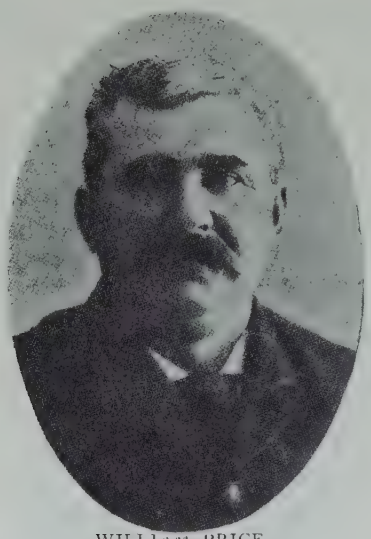
GEORGE A. WINTEMUTE,
The present County Treasurer, was born at Humberston, Welland County, Ont., December 28, 1838, his ancestors all being United Empire Loyalists. Moved to Essex County and settled in the Township of Maidstone in 1872; served with credit as Reeve of the Township of Maidstone for eleven years. He held the position of Warden of Essex County during the year 1889 and was appointed County Treasurer, March 6, 1902. During the Rebellion of 1837-8 William Lyon Mackenzie, the leader, was held a prisoner by Mr. Wintemute's father in his own house, but he escaped while Mr. Wintemute was temporarily absent.



HENRY MORAND
Was born in the Township of Sandwich East, Sept. 5, 1846. He held the office of Township Clerk for that township and was afterwards elected Reeve of the same municipality for the years 1880, 1881, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1888. He was Warden of the county in 1885 and was appointed County Treasurer, December 24, 1889, and after holding this important office for twelve years, he resigned in March, 1902. Mr. Morand was also a member of the Sandwich Board of Education for several years. He died December 1, 1903.

THOMAS B. WHITE
Warden of Essex for the year 1876.

RICHARD R. BRETT
Warden of Essex for the year 1904.



WILLIAM PRICE.

Was born in Kings Co., New Brunswick, June 27, 1846, of U. E. L. stock. Served in the Maidstone township council from 1892 to 1896; Deputy-Reeve, 1897 to 1899, and also county councellor for the sixthh district from 1899 to 1904. Elected Warden of Essex in 1902.

ALBERT L. LAFFERTY

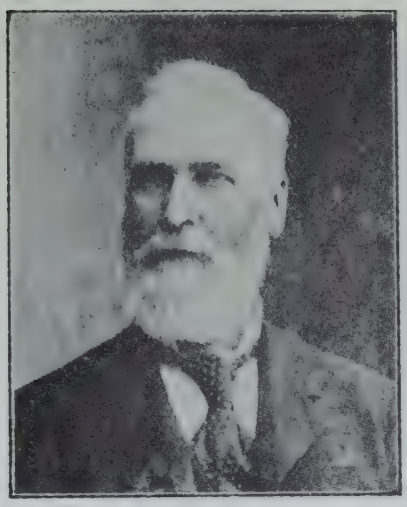
Was born in Sandwich West, June 6, 1874. He represented No. 7 District in the county council during the years 1903, 1904, 1905 and 1906. Elected Warden of Essex for the year 1905. He was again elected Reeve of Sandwich West for 1909 and is therefore at present a member of the county council.

HENRY RAMOND CASGRAIN, M. D.

The present jail surgeon, was born in Sandwich, July 7, 1857, of one of the oldest and most prominent Canadian families, and is the son of the late Senator Charles E. Casgrain, M. D. He is also senior surgeon of th 21st Essex Fusiliers and has had wide experience in medicine and surgery and has also an excellent military record. He was recently unanimously elected President of the Ontario Medical Association.

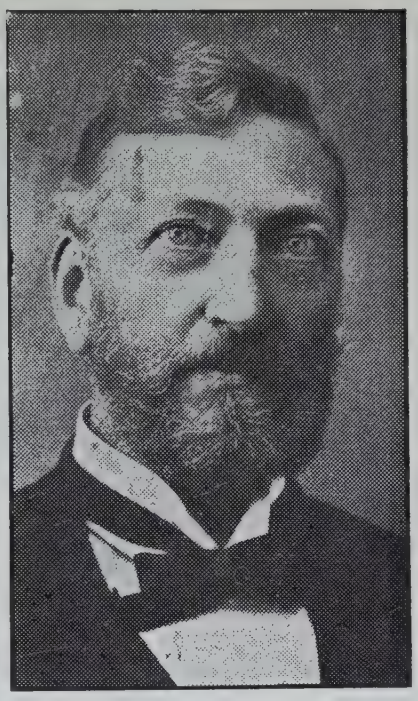
JOHN E. STONE

Warden of Essex from April 20th to the end of the year 1906.



WILLIAM McGREGOR

was born June 24, 1836. He came to Windsor in 1861, and for many years Mr. McGregor was one of the important factors in business life. He was also well known on account of his prominence in public affairs. From 1868 to 1870 he was Warden of the County of Essex and for eight years was one of the Reeves of Windsor. In 1874 he was elected to Parliament and re-elected in 1876, 1890 and 1896. At the time of his death he was president of the Walkerville Wagon Works and Collector of Customs at Windsor. He died May 14, 1903.

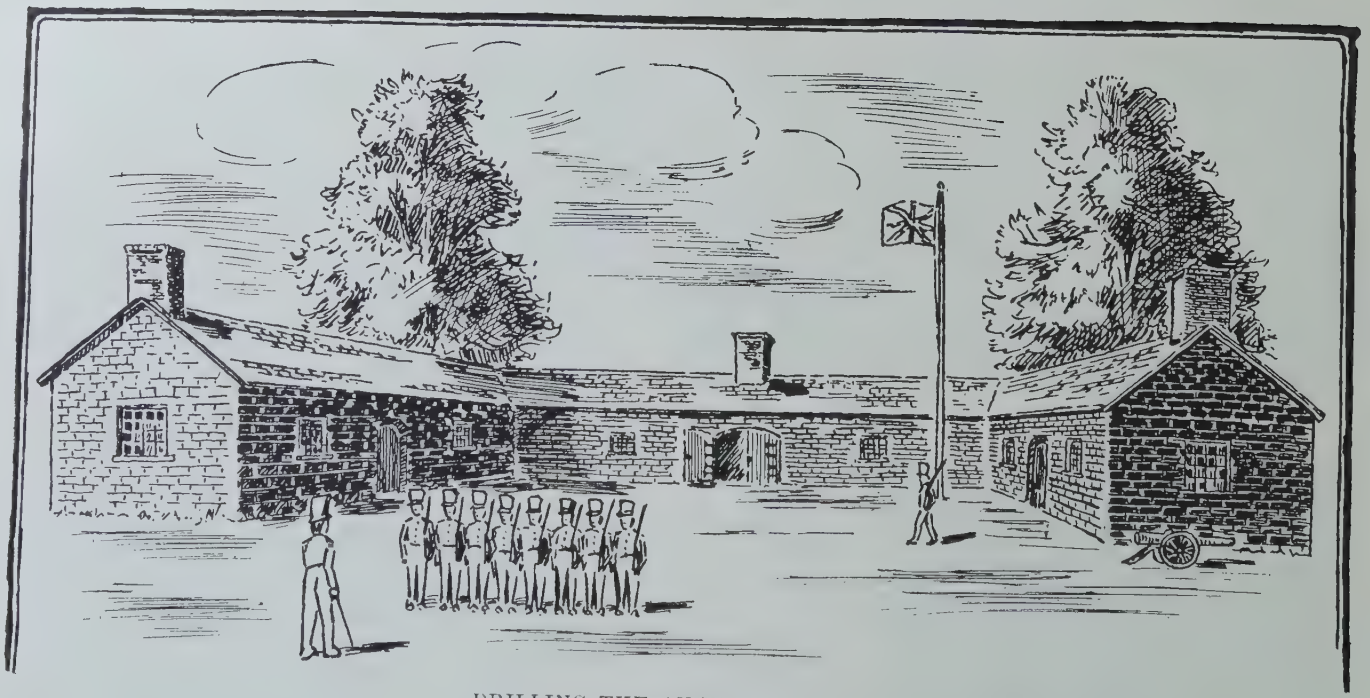


HON. J. C. PATTERSON

Represented Essex in the Ontario Legislature in 1875; was warden of Essex in 1878 and was also first elected to the Dominion Parliament the same year. He was Minister of Militia during the regeme of John A. Macdonald.

THE CASGRAIN HOMESTEAD,

Near Taylor Point, Sandwich, and birthplace of the present jail surgeon, Dr. H. R. Casgrain.



DRILLING THE AWKWARD SQUAD

In front of the Old Stone Barracks, lot 9, west side of Bedford Street, Sandwich. The last detachment of British Regulars that occupied this building was the 24th Regiment of Foot. The building was also used at different times for public and grammar school purposes. See page 64.

WILLIAM J. McKEE,

the youngest son of the late Thomas McKee, county clerk, was born in Sandwich, December 10, 1850. After receiving his education in the public and grammar schools of his native town and vicinity he struck out for himself and has succeeded in establishing an extensive lumber business in the city of Windsor and he is now considered one of Windsor's most enterprising business men at the present time. Mr. McKee has always taken a very active part in municipal and political affairs. Commencing at the age of 25, he has been for 27 years, holding an elective office. He has served as alderman and later as county councillor until the separation of the city of Windsor from the county; six years as water commissioner for the city of Windsor, and eight years as member for North Essex in the Provincial Legislature. He has recently built himself a beautiful home in his native town, where he is at present residing and expects to end his days.

THE LATE SENATOR CASGRAIN.

Charles E. Casgrain, C. M., M. D., was born in Quebec, August 3, 1825. He was educated in the classics at the College of St. Anne, Quebec, and in medicine at McGill University at Montreal. In 1851 he began the practice of medicine in Detroit, but removed to Sandwich in 1856. He was appointed coroner and jail surgeon, and was captain of a Sandwich militia company and in 1861 was appointed surgeon to the troops stationed at Sandwich and Windsor. On January 12, 1887 he was called to the senate of Canada. He died at Windsor, March 8, 1907.

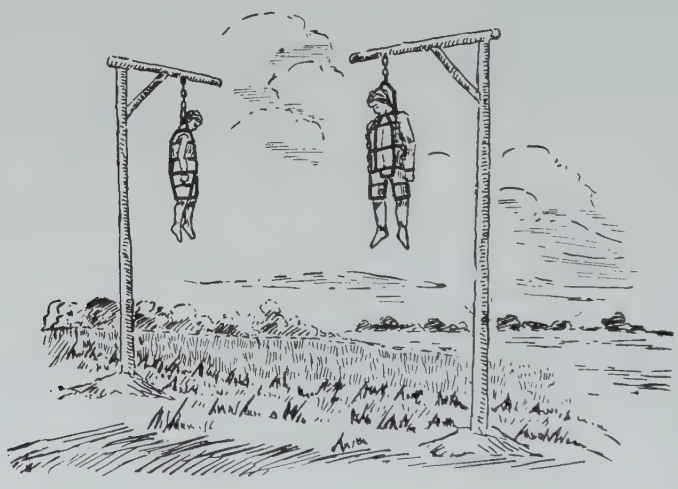
EXECUTIONS IN SANDWICH THE PAST 100 YEARS.

During the early part of this town's existence as a District or County seat punishment was dealt out with a liberal hand. In those days the law read "Murders, horse and sheep thieves shall be hung in some public thoroughfare and remain in full view of passersby until the fish rot from their bones." It is said that a woman and a man were gibbeted on the brow of the hill near Mill Street and known as Lot 4, East Russell Street. The crime for which they are said to have suffered was for murder.

During the time when the office of Sheriff was held by William Hands two young men, both of Chatham, (one colored and one white), were gibbeted on the brow of the hill on Russell Street, nearly opposite of what is known by the citizens as Cook's Canal. At that time Bedford Street terminated at South Street and the public thoroughfare

continued down South Street to Russell, down Russell for a short distance and then gradually run towards the river until the River Road was reached along by the Pittsburg Coal Company's dock and fish hatchery at the intersection of the McKee Road.

The "Gibbots" stood on an elevation overlooking the road. This bigboting made a great commotion in the neighborhood, and the exposed remains became so offensive as to excite the strongest opposition to the law. "The dreadful smelling things must be cut down and buried," was the cry. But who was to do it? Such an action would be in definance of law and might bring unknown severity upon the heads of the people who interfered. There seem to have been few brave enough to attempt the noisome work. Now Sheriff Hands was a man of courage and decision, a conspicuous character who used to ride about mounted on a strikingly white horse. One dark night during the heat of the argument regarding the occupants of the bilboes, a white horse was seen in the immediate neighborhood of the gibbots, and next



morning not a sight was to be seen of bilboes or bodies. No arrests were made and the worthy sheriff refused to talk on the subject and took no action to discover the person or persons who defied the law.

In 1889 the property on which the bodies of these two men were buried was purchased by Calvin Cook and made into a gravel pit. One day while the laborers were engaged in digging they came upon a quantity of bones and iron frames. The writer hearing of the discovery visited the gravel pit and succeeded in saving and securing the complete skeleton of one of the men and the gibboling irons in which it was enclosed. The discovery and a complete history of the incidents connected therewith was published in columns of the Windsor Record at that time.

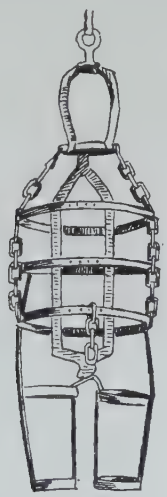
A day or two afterwards Calvin Cook, the owner of the property, demanded possession of them and the writer very reluctantly gave them up. These "irons" have since passed into other hands.

The iron frame consisted of an iron bar which when placed on the person to be punished reached from the back of the neck to his heels; to this perpendicular bar was clasped an iron ring which clasped the neck, another encircled the waist, while two others firmly held the ankles.

As far as can be ascertained all the executions that followed up to the present time (1909) took place at the Sandwich jail, the condemned men being hung by a rope from a scaffold.

A man named Bird was hanged in 1834 for killing a peddler in the Long woods, in Kent County. Bird met his victim in Chatham and followed him to the place where the crime was committed. When arrested he had the peddler's pack with him.

In 1838 Fitzpatrick executed for committing unmentionable crime on a daughter of a prominent family in Amherstburg. He protested his innocence to the last. His spiritual advisor was the Rev. Father



GIBBET IRONS

Angus McDonald, pastor of L'Assomption Church, Sandwich. Some years afterwards a man named Sellers confessed on his death bed guilt of the crime for which Fitzpatrick had suffered.

In 1840 Huffman was hanged for murdering his daughter's illegitimate child in Kent County. Huffman was a Methodist preacher. He had a beautiful daughter by whom he had a child. His child was found drowned in the Thames River.

Two men named Wm. Nusome and Morgan (colored) were hanged about 1843. Nusome for killing his wife at Amherstburg. The murderer and two women were all drinking together in a house near where the late Mr. Breault's house, Amherstburg, now stands, and Nusome cut his wife's throat with a butcher knife. The witness in the case was Nusome's daughter. Morgan was hanged for killing an old woman in Amherstburg, in 1842.

Peter Davis was sentenced to be hung June 8, 1847. Sentence was suspended until June 29, 1847. The crime for which Davis was convicted was for killing an old fiddler at Chatham, where he was in love with a colored girl. The parents refused to allo wher to marry Davis as she was already engaged to another man. The night of the wedding he shot the father through a window. The prisoner when first arrested was placed in jail, but shortly afterwards made his escape. He was captured in Kentucky, brought back, tried and sentenced to be hanged on the date above mentioned. He succeeded in escaping a second time and went back to where he committed the crime, near Chatham. He was captured once more and immediately taken to Sandwich, arriving here at 4 P. M., on the day appointed for the execution and he was hanged at 9 P. M.

Alfred Young was tried on the 27th day of September, 1858, and sentenced to be hung on the 20th day of February, 1859. Young came with his wife to Windsor from Paw Paw, Michigan, during the fall of 1858. The day of his arrival he wandered with his wife to a lonely back street in Windsor and there shot his wife to death.

Before the day of his execution arrived he succeeded in making his escape, it is said, by burning a hole in the floor and then digging his way out from under the building. When he made his escape from prison he left a very sarcastic letter addressed to Sheriff McEwan. "The burnt hole in the floor" story was looked upon with grave suspision by those who were familiar with the details of this horrible crime. The hole in the floor would scarcely admit of a child passing through it, and the actions of the jailor in charge at that time were considered not above suspicion and it was openly hinted that he had a hand in the supposed escape. At any rate a change was made and a new jailor appointed. Young was the first man sentenced to be hanged after the new jail and court house had been built by the MacKenzie brothers.

The next one to be executed was a colored man named George Williams, aged 38. He was a cook on a lake steamer running between Buffalo and Chicago. Williams, it is said killed his wife with an axe at Colchester while in a rage of temper because his wife persisted on going to a dance against his wishes. After killing her he cut his own throat, but was found in time to prevent his bleeding to death. Through the skillful treatment and constant attention of the jail surgeon, Charles E. Casgrain, M. D., his injuries were completely healed and the man restored to his former health. He was tried and sentenced August 5, 1861, to be executed January 3, 1862. It was the last public execution that took place in the Town of Sandwich. The Rev. Francis Gore Elliott, rector of St. John's, was his spiritual advisor and was with him on the scaffold when the drop fell. The execution took place on a Friday afternoon and the weather was bitter cold. People were present from all parts of the county to witness it.

Austin Humphrey was executed on May 22, 1876. Humphrey killed a well known carpenter and contractor named Fred Apple in Windsor. Humphries had previously demanded a small balance of some wages which he claimed Apple owed him. Humphrey allowed the matter to

prey on his mind until he had convinced himself that he was fully justified in taking Apple's life.

Luke Phipps was executed for the murder of his wife Tuesday, June 17, 1884. Rev. John Gray, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Windsor, was his spiritual advisor. Phipps shot his wife on the Windsor ferry boat Hope while crossing from Detroit to Windsor on August 19, 1883. On November 20 he escaped with Greenwood. Phipps was arrested at Chicago and brought back, tried and hanged on the day above stated.

Joseph Truskey, a Pollander, was executed Friday, December 14, 1894, for the murder of William Lindsay, a county constable, in the Village of Comber, in May, 1894. The Rev. D. H. Hind, the rector of St. John's Church, was his spiritual advisor.

Levi Stewart was executed February 6, 1900. The crime for which Stewart was hanged was for killing a well-to-do and respectable old colored man at a pic-nic at the Puce River in the township of Maidstone on July 19, 1899. The Rev. R. A. Adams of the A. M. E. Church, Windsor, was his spiritual advisor.

ATHLETIC AND OTHER SPORTS.

The very earliest records obtainable show that athletic sports in Sandwich have always received the most hearty support of the resi-

LOUIS YOUNGBLOOD.

This famous gunshot was born in Sandwich in 1849, being the son of Antoine Youngblood, M. D., for many years a practitioner of standing in Sandwich and vicinity. Louis is one of the most popular citizens of Sandwich, standing in very front rank as a good fellow among his townsmen. Without doubt he is one of the greatest gunshots on this continent, as his record shows. He has defeated many of the crack shots of the United States and nearly all of those hailing from his own side of the line; he is at home in all field games, preferring cricket or base ball. He has the reputation of being one of the squarest "all around sports" in Ontario, and being as honest and upright "as they make them." To his credit let it be said that the "old Sandwich sport" has been the same as he came into it. Without a bad mark against him, honesty and fairness having been his life-long motto.

dents, both as regarding the necessary financial aid, as well as by active participation in the same, and in many instances have proved

themselves the equal to any in the country at the various sports in vogue at the time, which changes much as do fashions. Lacrosse, cricket, boating, shooting at the trap or in marsh or field, foot ball, base ball, tennis, golf (we refer to the Oak Ridge Golf Club), all of which have been accepted as they became popular, and mastered to

THE SANDWICH ASSOCIATION FOOT BALL TEAM.

W. J. McBeth, A. Beeman (right half), J. Williams, J. P. Brady, M. Williams, Dr. W. J. Beasley (president), W. Tiernan, T. Brady, E. Laing, Walker Cup, A. J. Simon, F. Beeman, W. G. Wells (manager), J. Beeman, W. P. Smith

a remarkable point of proficiency in many instances even to excel as champions.

The accompanying picture of the Sandwich Foot Ball Team, winners of the Walker cup trophy and champions of the Western Peninsular Foot Ball League for the spring and fall series of 1903 and the fall of 1904.

THE SANDWICH BASE BALL CLUB—1905.

Row standing—W. J. Beasley, M. D., W. N. Gatfield, W. G. Wells, G. E. Smeaton, John Caderet, W. P. Smith, Earl Mason, Mascot.

Back Row sitting—Rev. E. J. Plourde, Douglas Splitlog and John Master.

Front Row—Robt. Little, Jas. Robinson, Mayor C. E. Mason and Guy Muger.

OAK RIDGE GOLF LINKS CLUB HOUSE.
Sandwich, Ont.

THE KEYSTONE GUN CLUB
Holding its annual shoot at their club house near Lagoon Park, Sandwich, 1890.
Among those appearing in picture are: Richard Bangham, Thomas Reid, Jasper Revell, Daniel Revell, Thomas Brook, Albert Drouillard, Victor Chauvin, Frank Stotts, Robt. McDonald, James Purser, W. C. Donaldson George McNally, Louis Youngblood, Adolph Prudhomme, Fred and Albert Forrest.

THE DOMINION HOUSE

Bedford Street, Sandwich. John J. McCarthy, Prop.

THE VENDOME

Bedford Street, next to Court House, Sandwich. Ignace Langlois, Prop.

THE ROYAL OAK HOTEL
Bedford Street, Sandwich. Fred. Laforet, Prop.

THE BEAVER HOUSE

Cor. Bedford Street and South Centre Road, Sandwich. Robert Green, Prop.

THE FORT VIEW HOUSE

At one time owned and conducted by Capt. John Horn, corner of Bedford and End Streets, Sandwich. This building was removed about six years ago.

LAGOON PARK HOTEL

Bedford Street, Sandwich. Norton & Burrell, Proprs.

SANDWICHITES WHO HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED WITH THE STAGE.

Although it may not be generally known that many people who have been identified with the stage in the past—some of whom are living and still "in harness." Among those who have passed away was "Jessie Howard," this being her stage name. Miss Howard was the daughter of the late George Bullock, for many years treasurer of the County of Essex. She was a very capable actress and made a great

THOMAS A. McKEE

Is the eldest son of the late Thomas McKee, County Clerk. He saw service in the Fenian troubles of 1865-1870, and was a member of the Cobourg Rifles at tat time in active service between Coburg, Toronto and Kingston. He was the youngest non-commissioned officer in the battalion and had the honor of being made corporal by Gen. Wolsely, afterwards Sir Garnet Wolsely. He was afterwards appointed staff-sergeant under Col. Arthur Rankin, of the 23rd Essex Battalion. He has lately received a grant and veteran's medal. Mr. McKee is at present a theatrical manager and travels extensively, and when the opera season is over may be found at his home on Bedford street, Sandwich. Mr. McKee is known as one of the best and most popular theatrical managers in America, his associations being confined to the very best attractions. He had a good master in McKee Rankin, his cousin, who was his tutor in this line of work.

McKEE RANKIN.

The second son of the late Col. Arthur Rankin is a native of Sandwich, who has rounded out 48 years on the stage and made two theatrical tours around the world. Mr. Rankin is still in "harness" and is considered to be the greatest character actor of the American stage and is without doubt the finest stage director in the profession.

hit as Mrs. Willoughby in "The Ticket of Leave Man," a play very popular in her day.

It is a remarkable coincidence that McKee-Rankin, who we all know hails from the old town of Sandwich was the greatest Bob Brierley known to the stage in the same play.

George Stuttz, a well-know actor, also a Sandwich boy, better known in the west in the profession and a great favorite in that portion of the country.

"Jed Carleton," Jacob Stuttz, a brother of George, and like his brother is better known in the same locality.

Herbert Fortier also hails from the county town, and a decendant of

Jacob Stuttz—"Jed Carleton."

one of the old families of the County of Essex, has for many years been associated with the best attractions.

Thomas A. McKee, who was also born in Sandwich, while not an actor now-a-days, because as he himself says, he was such a "bad one" during the years he spent behind the footlights, but is now considered one of the most capable managers in the theatrical world and has always been associated with the best in that capacity.

THE CELEBRATED MARENTETTE FAMILY.

This family—the children of the late Capt. Pierre Marentette, of Sandwich, one daughter and seven sons, whose remarkable musical talents made them extremely popular a number of years ago in Western Canada. Their engagements becoming so numerous that they were

obliged to disband their musical organization in order to attend to the business connected with their worldly welfare. Their engagements extended from one end of the Dominion to the other and were always given without remuneration. One of the wonderful fea-

THE SEVEN MARENTETTE BROTHERS.

tures of the brothers was their magnificent quintette composed of Joseph, Rudolph, James, Alexander and Thomas. Nature had endowed them with voices, baritone, first and second tenor, first and second bass, requisite to produce their most exquisite harmony, and Joseph, the director, had blended them together with wonderful finish of the

musician that he was. At one time the late Col. Arthur Rankin made a very flattering offer to take the quintette to Europe, so sanguine was he of the great success that was in store for them there. The other brothers—Mr. Charles (of Windsor), and John, and the daughter, Mrs. Victor Ouellette, of Sandwich, are still living. Those who have passed away are Joseph, James and Thomas.

SOME VERY HISTORICAL LANDMARKS.

Among the many silent reminders which still remain of the past history of this Western Frontier are the old residences and homesteads

THE COL. JOHN A. WILKINSON HOMESTEAD.
Chippewa Street, Sandwich.

which have stood the ravages of time and in some instances and look as if, with ordinary care, they would continue useful historical landmarks for very many years to come.

CHIPPEWA STREET, SANDWICH,

Looking from the intersection of Peter street, west to the Detroit river. The two old-fashioned dwellings on the right of the picture are said to be much over 100 years old and were silent witnesses of the War of 1812 and the Rebellion of 1837-8.

THE COWAN HOMESTEAD.
Corner Bedford and Detroit Streets, Sandwich.
Photo by W. B. Hamilton.

The first is the "Hon. John A. Wilkinson Homestead" on Chippewa Street, built about the year 1818 or shortly after the war of 1812. The material for this house was brought from Montreal by Mr. Wilkinson. It was at this house that Dr. John James Hume called professionally and afterwards spent the evening socially with Mr. Wilkinson and family the evening before he was murdered by the rebels in Windsor December 4, 1838.

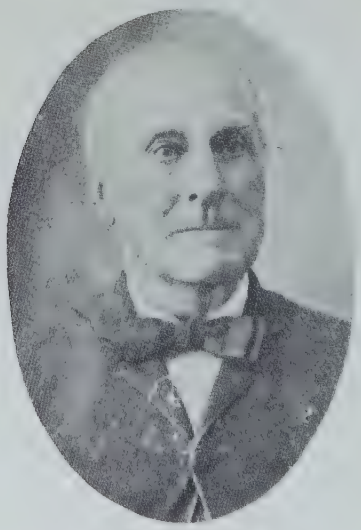
WILLIAM COWAN.

Was born in 1836, and was a member of the Sandwich Infantry Companies during the Fenian troubles and received his medal and allowance of land from the Government for his services. He has also been a member of the Sandwich Town Council and was affiliated with several Scottish societies. For upwards of forty years he conducted a customs broker's office in the city of Windsor and died at the Cowan Homestead, September 8, 1902, aged 66 years.

The next one we desire to draw the attention of the reader is the "Cowan Homestead" on the corner of Bedford and Detroit Streets, with its nice shade and fruit trees, well kept lawns and flower beds, and which is the admiration of all who visit the town. It was formerly one of the store houses of the Hudson Bay Company and until recently the hook and other attachments for weighing furs were in the ceiling of the hallway. It was also used as officers quarters during the Rebellion of 1837-8. Extensive improvements have been made to it recently which has greatly added to its appearance.

A few steps further up Bedford Street we come to the "Marentette Homestead," former home of Capt. Pierre Marentette. His youngest son, John, with his family reside there at the present time.

THE MARENTETTE HOMESTEAD.
Bedford Street, Sandwich.



HENRY MARENTETTE

A pioneer of the First Concession of the Town of Sandwich. He is 87 years of age and still enjoys good health.

About a half a mile further up the road, beautifully situated on the river bank, we come to the "Col. Johnson Richardson Homestead," and has been owned and occupied at different times since by the Brewster family, the late ex-Mayor William Scott, of Windsor, and laterly for

THE GEORGE FELLERS HOMESTEAD.
Before it was altered by its present owner, Mr. Scott.

many years was known as the "George Feller's Homestead." It has recently been purchased by a Mr. Scott of Detroit, who has made many additions, alterations and improvements which has completely changed its appearance.

A BAND OF WALPOLE INDIANS

These are the Indians of Walpole Island who participated in the Sandwich day celebration of the Old Boys' Reunion, August 6, 1909. They also took part in the river pageant that day and achieved a big success in assisting in reproducing the "Landing of the Jesuit Fathers." The first landing of the Jesuits at Sandwich was in 1728.

THE FIRST LOCOMOTIVE.

The question has been frequently asked by visitors to Sandwich, "How is it that Windsor is now so much larger than Sandwich while Sandwich has remained nearly the same in size and population for the past fifty years?" The question is easily answered. History tells

ONE OF THE FIRST ENGINES

Used by the Great Western Railway when the road was first opened for traffic to Windsor in 1854.

This interesting photo, owned by Joseph Hall, engineer of the waterworks, was taken some time between 1862 and 1866, these two dates being defined by violent deaths. It was in 1862 that John Hall, Sr., brother of Engineer Hall, was killed at Bothwell. He ran the "Gazelle," the engine in the picture. The other date, 1866, was the year Mr. Montchur, who appears in the group, was burned to death in the fire at the foot of Brush street, when the ferry "Windsor" was destroyed.

Leaning out of the cab window is the late Joseph Noble, father of Ex-Ald. Thomas Noble. Standing on the cab steps is George Jacques, the fireman. Sitting on the railing is Sam Blanning. Standing near the front is John Hammond, the fitter, while the gentleman with his arms on the engine railing is William Rosevere, the foreman.

The first train run into Windsor after the road was built was on January 31, 1854, and the engineer's name was Jordan.

In the background is shown the old Great Western hotel, where the Iroquois hotel now stands.

us that in 1846 Windsor only had a population of 300 and that the place did not amount to anything until the Great Western Railway was built in 1853. As the result of Windsor being made the terminus of that road (instead of Sandwich as originally intended), that place

immediately attained excellent facilities for manufacture and commerce and did much towards the general prosperity of that locality, resulting in an increase of population and the incorporation of the town in 1858. In 1861 the population had increased to 2,500 and in 1866 to 4,500. Three more trunk lines having entered the town within the past twenty-five years which has further assisted it materially and today it is one of the most progressive cities in Western Ontario with over 15,000 of population.

While the people of Sandwich and vicinity have been benefitted in various ways by Windsor becoming an important railroad centre it may be easily understood why the beautifully situated historic town of Sandwich has not kept pace with her more fortunate neighbor, the City of Windsor .

Previous to the years 1851 and 1852 and afterwards until the Great Western Railway was built into Windsor, the fare from Chatham to Sandwich by stage (one way) 52 miles, was twelve shillings and six pence.

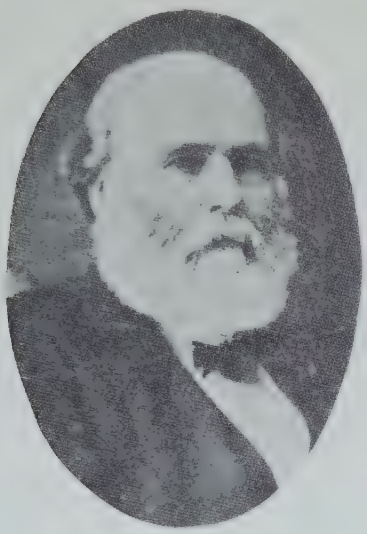
THE OLD GRIST MILL.

At the conclusion of the article on "Windmills" in another part of this volumn, we omitted to mention :

There was also a steam grist mill and carder built in the early part of the last century on the corner of Sandwich Street and the Huron Church line near the Taylor Point. It was conducted at various periods by a Mr. Pajot, Messrs. Caldwell & Clark and before its destruction by fire was owned by Cyrus Reaume. The large grinding stones can be seen at the present time on the Murphy estate at Taylor Point, Sandwich.

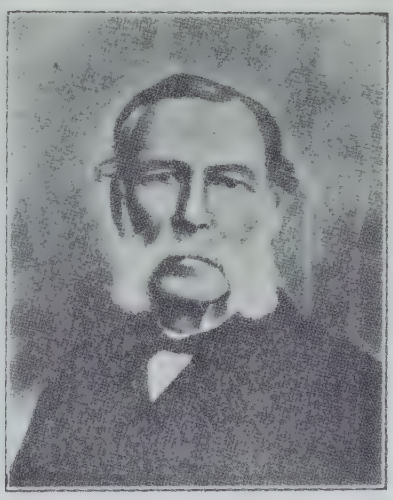
THE CITY OF WINDSOR.

The City of Windsor is delightfully situated on the left bank of the Detroit River and opposite the American city of that name. In the year 1854 Windsor (which up till that time had formed a part of the Township of Sandwich), was set off as an independent municipality under a village charter. The gentleman who composed the first village council were: Reeve, Samuel Macdonall; Councillors, Francis Caron, James Cuthbertson, James Dougall and Charles Hunt. John Stewart was the Village Clerk.



JAMES DOUGALL, ESQ.,

Was born in Paisley, Scotland, Sept. 23, 1810, and emigrated to Canada in 1828. Engaged in the mercantile business in Perth and Toronto, and in 1830 moved to Windsor, where he established a general store, acting as agent for the Hudson Bay Company and for the Bank of Montreal. For a number of years he was honored by being elected Mayor of Windsor, and was also a member of the Board of Education. During the Rebellion of 1837-8 he contributed largely toward the support of the troops. Mr. Dougall's name will always be identified with the City of Windsor, as it s he who suggested the name when the village was named Windsor in 1835. Mr. Dougall died at Windsor, April 5, 1898, and his remains are interred in St. John's graveyard.



SAMUEL SMITH MacDONELL, ESQ.,

Was District Clerk in 1850 and 1851, and was Reeve of the Village of Windsor from 1854 to 1857, and elected the first Mayor of Windsor in 1858, and again in the years 1864, 1865, 1866 and 1867; Warden of the County of Essex for the years 1855 and 1856. In 1871 he was appointed Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace. He died during the month of April, 1907.

Windsor continued as a village for four years and was incorporated as a town in 1858. The first town council were composed of the following gentlemen: Mayor, Samuel Smith Macdonell; Reeve, George Shipley; Councillors, Benjamin Marentette, Mark Richards and John Turk, Sr., Alexander Bartlet was the first Town Clerk.

A portion of the territory of what is now the City of Windsor was purchased by a gentleman named McDougall, a bachelor, who came from Little York (now Toronto). The property obtained by him along the river bank where the old town hall and central fire hall now

stand and he laid it out as a village plot about the year 1830, and was then called South Detroit.

During the year 1835 a public meeting was held in Hutton's tavern to choose a more appropriate name. "Windsor" being suggested by James Dougall, was selected from a score or more of others proposed. The proprietor of the tavern, John Hutton, who was an old resident at once signified his own and the public approval by naming his place the "Windsor Castle," by which cognoman it was known for many years after. A few years ago the hotel was removed to make room for a more substantial business block. This building was located on Sandwich Street, Windsor, directly opposite the present Crawford House block.

The first store was opened out by James Dougall about the year 1830.

THE WINDSOR CASTLE.

Windsor, Ont., where a public meeting was held to choose a name for the village in 1835. The name of Windsor being suggested by Mr. James Dougall, was unanimously adopted. At the same meeting the proprietor, John Hutton, changed the name of his hotel from "Hutton's Tavern" to the "Windsor Castle." It was built during the 17th century and remodeled in 1830. The photo was taken after the building had been abandoned as a hotel and is published through the kindness of John W. Drake, Ex-Mayor of the City of Windsor.

In 1846 Windsor contained a population of only 300 and it had increased to 2,500 in 1861. It was incorporated as a city in 1892. O. E. Fleming had the honor of being Mayor when the town became a city. Windsor has been steadily increasing in population, wealth and importance and at present (1909) has a population of 15,417. It is the market place and shipping center for the great and far-famed fruit-belt of Essex county.

The three municipalities, Sandwich Town, City of Windsor and Town of Walkerville, are practically one commercially and have a joint population of about 25,000. From the limits of Walkerville to the limits of Sandwich Town is a stretch along the Detroit river of about six miles in distance. There are five trunk lines entering Windsor—the

Michigan Central, Canadian Pacific, Pere Marquette, Grand Trunk and Wabash Railways.

The surrounding district is tapped by the Sandwich, Windsor & Ameherstburg Railway connecting Windsor with Amherstburg located at the mouth of the Detroit River; Windsor and Tecumseh Branch of the same line, running between Windsor and Tecumseh; the Essex Terminal Railway, a freight belt line connecting the railways entering the city and looping Windsor with Walkerville and Sandwich; the Windsor, Essex & Lake Shore Rapid Railway, running between

THE BEEMAN HOUSE,
Windsor, Ont., "Dode" Maisonville, Propr.

This building was erected in the year 1855, on the northeast corner of Pitt street and Ouellette avenue, by Mrs. Beeman. The contractor was John Shoreland, and Thomas Gray, carpenter and jointer, of Sandwich, did nearly all the practical work on it while it was being constructed. On April 4, 1887, this building was destroyed by fire and a modern structure erected. It was named the "Manning House" after Thos. Manning, the then owner. It is one of the first-class hotels of the City of Windsor at the present time. Ambrose Appleton is the present owner and proprieor.

Windsor and Leamington, the longest electric railway in Canada. The Detroit, Belle Isle & Windsor Ferry Company maintain a service between Detroit and Windsor that is admittedly the finest in America.

The hotel accommodations of the city are equal to many of our Canadian cities of twice the size.

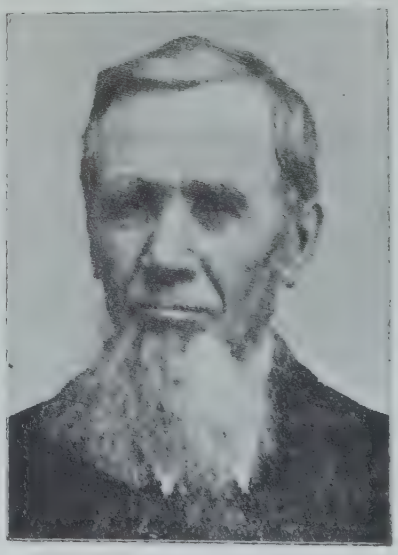
The Collegiate Institute, public and separate schools of the City of Windsor are of a high grade and the efficiency of their staff of teachers are second to none in the province.

The city is also well supplied with churches—two Anglican, All Saints and the Church of the Assension; two Roman Catholic, St. Alphonsus and the Church of the Amaculate Conception; one Presbyterian, St. Andrew's Church; two Methodist, the Central Methodist and the West End Methodist Church; two Baptist, the Bruce Ave. Baptist and the First Baptist Church (colored) on McDougall Street. The colored people also have the British Methodist Episcopal and the Tanner M. E. Churches. The Jews have recently built a fine new synagoge on Mercer Street.

Windsor has more miles of sewers, paved streets and silax walks than any other city of its size in Canada and has its municipal light and

DONALD CAMERON,

Mayor of Windsor from 1870 to and including the year 1874. During Mr. Cameron's administration the "Holly System" of Water Works was established and a complete sewer system was installed in the Town of Windsor. In his task of working out the details of these important improvements Mr. Cameron was very ably assisted by the Town Clerk, Alex. Bartlet, and Stephen Lusted, then editor and publisher of the *Essex Record*. Previous to the introduction of this much-needed water system the inhabitants of Windsor received their water supply from the "Town Pump" at the foot of Brock street. Mr. Cameron was the founder of the old and well-known dry goods firm and general importers of British goods which firm has been familiarly known at various periods as Cameron & Thorburn; Cameron, Thorburn & Gibson; Cameron & Bartlett, and at the present time is known as the firm of Bartlet, Macdonald & Gowe, Sandwich street, Windsor.



ALEXANDER BARTLET

Windsor's grand old man, who retired at the end of 1908, after rounding out half a century of public service. His sterling integrity and moral probity have made him one of the principal figures in Windsor's history.

water plants. The banking facilities are excellent. The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, Dominion Bank and the Traders' Bank all have branches here.

As before stated Alex. Bartlet was appointed town clerk in February, 1858, and served in that capacity until 1878 when he resigned to

THE OLD BARRACKS, WINDSOR, ONT.

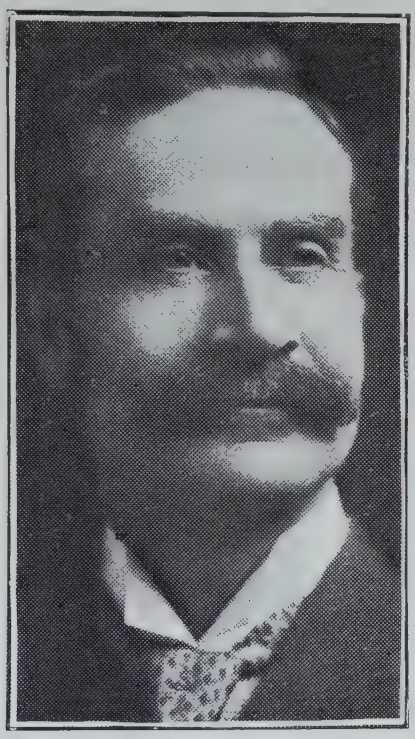
In which were stationed the militia guarding Windsor during the Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870. These buildings were situated on the present site of the City Hall and Park, Windsor Avenue. Published by permission of Capt. George Cheyne, Windsor.

The City Hall and Park, Windsor Ave., Windsor, Ont. This is on the site of the Old Windsor Barracks.

accept the more important office of Police Magistrate for the Town of Windsor and North Riding of Essex. He succeeded the late Francis Caron who died March 4, 1878, aged 78 years.

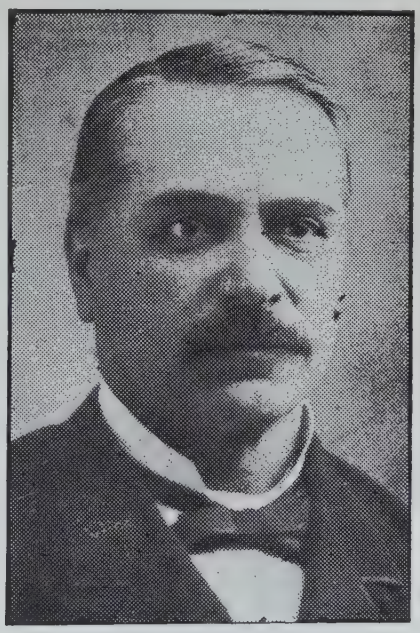
Charles Scadden was appointed Town Clerk to succeed Mr. Bartlet and held the office during the year 1879.

Stephen Lusted, the present City Clerk, was appointed in 1880. The work of the clerk's office has increased so rapidly of late years that the



OSCAR E. FLEMING

Was born March 17, 1862, and educated in the public schools of Windsor. Mr. Fleming has always taken a prominent part in both political and educational affairs. He served in the Windsor school board and three years as Alderman of Windsor. In 1891 he was elected Mayor of the Town of Windsor and in 1892 was re-elected, and during that year the town was incorporated into a city. In 1893 Mr. Fleming was again honored by being elected Mayor, and has therefore the record of being the last Mayor of the town and the first Mayor of the City of Windsor.



SOLOMON WHITE, EX-M. P. P.,

Was born in Anderdon and received his education in the schools of that township and in the Town of Amherstburg. He studied law and was elevated to the bar in 1878, was elected Mayor of Windsor for the year 1890, and was also a member of the Ontario Legislature for fourteen years. He is at present one of the leading and most prosperous business men of the Town of Cobalt.

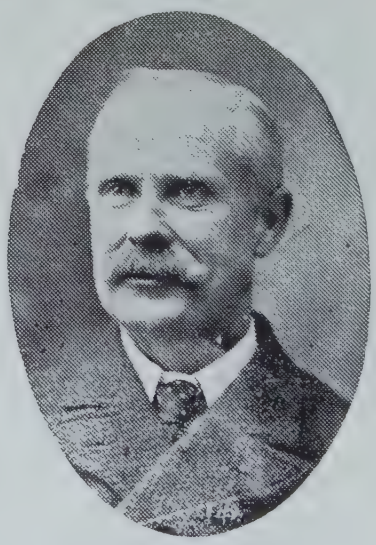
City Council found it necessary to provide Mr. Lusted with an assistant. Miss Martha Dickinson was appointed and holds the position at the present time.

The following gentlemen have filled the office of Reeve and Mayor from the year 1854 to the present time—1909: Reeve, Samuel Smith Macdonell, 1854 to 1857; as Mayor, Samuel Smith Macdonell, 1858; James Dougall, 1859 and 1861; Mark Richards, 1862 and 1863; Samuel

JOHN DAVIS,
Who for five consecutive years filled the honorable position of Mayor of Windsor, was born in 1836 in Prescott, Ont. In 1863 he was appointed excise officer, and was advanced in 1867 to assistant inspector of distilleries for Canada. He was again promoted to Inspector in 1872, and in 1888 to Chief Inspector of the Dominion until 1895 when, at his own request, was placed on the superannuated list.

STEPHEN LUSTED,
The present City Clerk of the City of Windsor, was born in 1834. Re-established the Windsor Record after the great fire in Windsor in 1871 and conducted it for ten years, when he sold it in the year 1880 to accept the position of Clerk. After filling the office a short time he was appointed a Justice of the Peace.

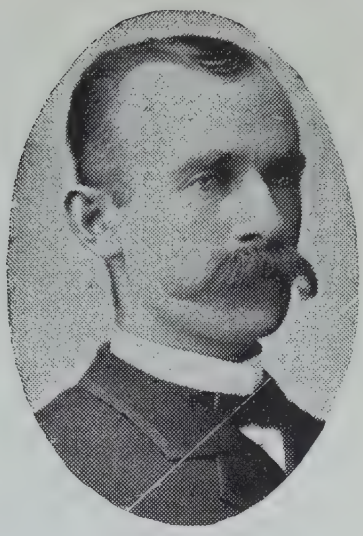
LIEUT.-COL. JOSEPH BEATTIE.
Commanding Essex Fusiliers from 1892 to 1897. He was also Mayor of the City of Windsor from 1886 to 1888 and again in 1894. He died June 17, 1906, in his 76th year, and was buried with full military honors in St. John's graveyard.



J. M. DRAKE
Was Mayor of the City of Windsor for the years 1903 and 1904, and is at present one of Windsor's enterprising business men.

CAPT. J. F. SMYTH.

Water Commissioner for the City of Windsor. In 1901 he was elected Alderman, and in 1902 he became Mayor of the City of Windsor, and in March, 1898, he was appointed paymaster of the 21st Fusiliers, with the honorary rank of Captain.

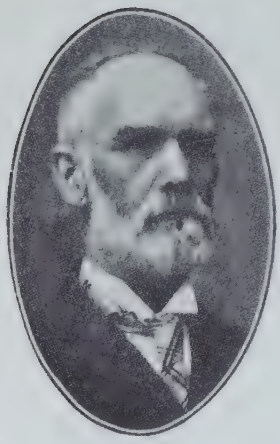


SAMUEL K. PECK

Water Commissioner for the City of Windsor. He is also a member of the License Board for Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich.

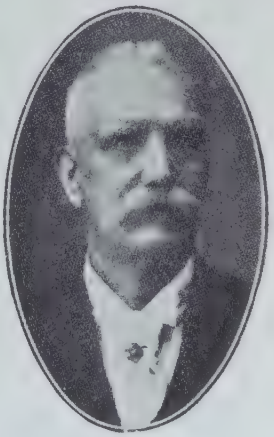
W. A. HANRAHAN

Secretary-Treasurer of the Water Board.



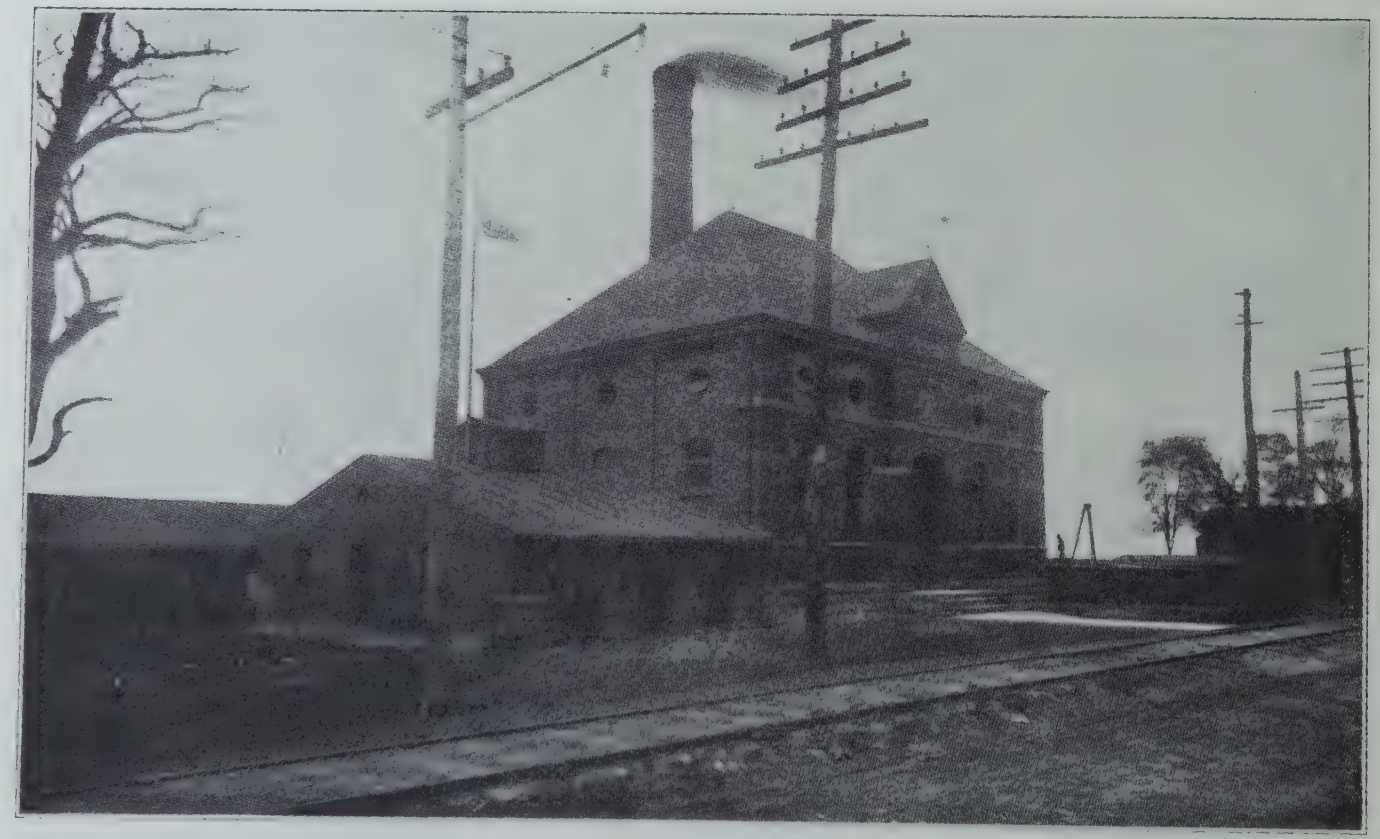
JOSEPH HALL

Superintendent of the City Water Works.



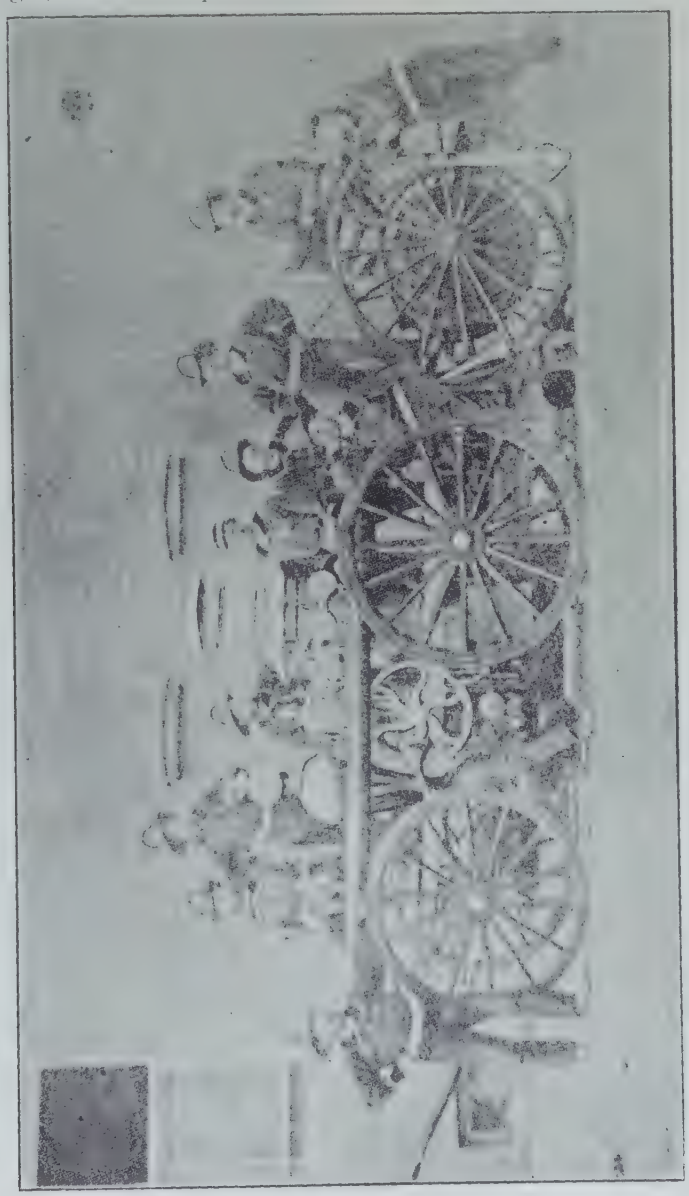
GEO. K. PROWSE

One of the City Auditors.



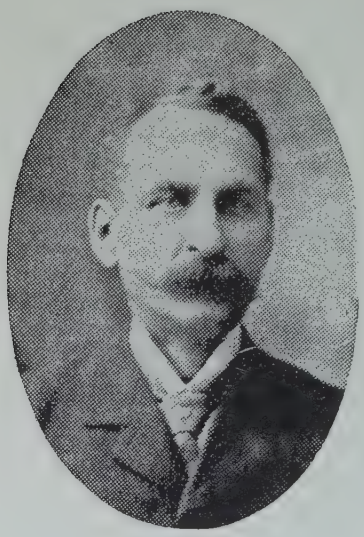
The City Water Works, Sandwich Street East, Windsor, Ont.

Smith Macdonell, 1864 to 1867; James Dougall, 1868 to 1869; Donald Cameron, 1870 to 1874; William Scott, 1875; Robert L. McGregor, 1876; Charles R. Horne, 1877 to 1879; John Coventry, M. D., 1880 to 1882; Francis Cleary, 1883 to 1885; Joseph H. Beattie, 1886 to 1888; Michael Twomey, 1889; Solomon White, 1890; Oscar E. Fleming, 1891 to 1893; Joseph H. Beattie, 1894; Daniel W. Mason, 1895 and 1896; John Davis, 1897 to 1901; James F. Smyth, 1902; J. W. Drake, 1903 and 1904; Ernest S. Wigle, 1905 to the present—1909.



WINDSOR STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY NO. 1, IN 1870.

Mark Richards, foreman; L. Curtis, C. Scadding, R. Purser, R. Port, J. Hutton, N. Simpson, A. M. Phillips, A. Hutton, R. B. Sutton, First Assistant, C. O'Brien. Published by permission of Frank Hutton, Merchant, Windsor.

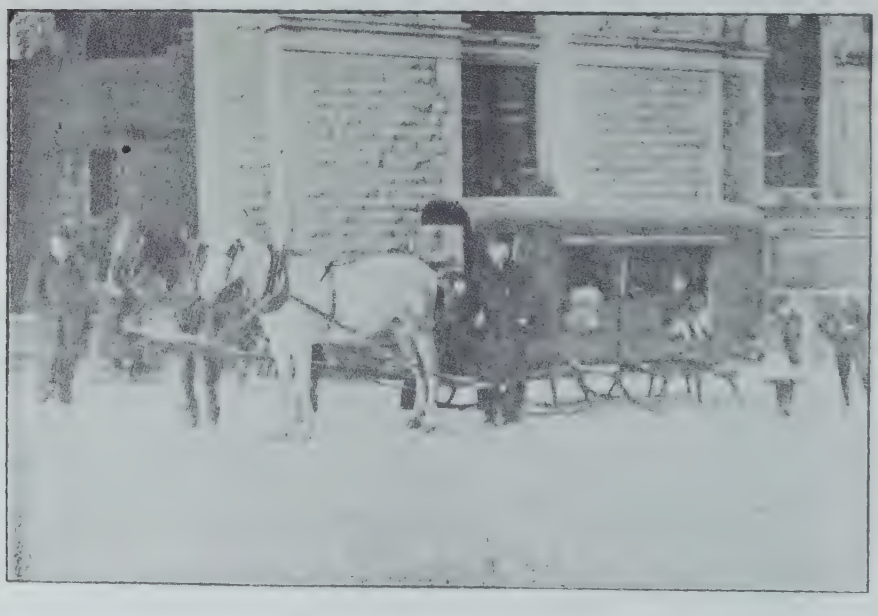


ALFRED WIGLE.

The present postmaster of the City of Windsor. Mr. Wigle has been in active service for over 25 years.

ADOLPH RUTHVEN.

Assistant postmaster of the City of Windsor and leader of the famous band of the 21st Regiment, Essex Fusiliers.

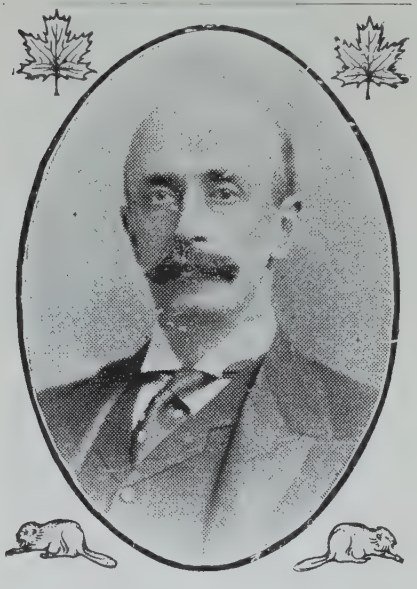


THE AMHERSTBURG STAGE.

Ready to start from the Windsor Postoffice with mail for Sandwich and Amherstburg and intermediate points. Wm. Fox, the veteran stage driver, stands at the rear of his horse, near the seat. This mode of carrying the mails was discontinued June 3, 1907. The Sandwich, Windsor & Amherstburg Railway now carries the mail between these points.

HIS MAJESTY, KING EDWARD, VII.

Born November 9, 1841. Visited Windsor, Ont., September 27, 1860. Married to Princess Alexandria Caroline Mary Charlotte Louise Julia, the eldest daughter of the King of Denmark on March 10, 1863. Ascended the throne January 22, 1901.



EARL GRAY.

The Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada. He visited Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich August 24, 1908.

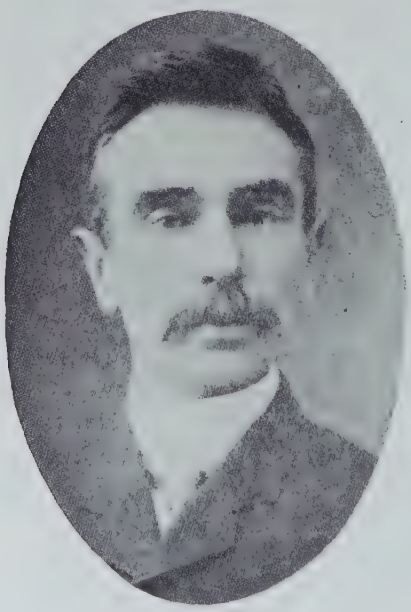
The Regimental Band of the 21st Regiment, Essex Fusiliers.

W. H. ALLEN

A former member for South Essex in the Dominion Parliament. In January, 1902, he was appointed Inspector of Dominion Customs.

DR. JAMES A. SMITH.

The present Collector of Customs of the City of Windsor.

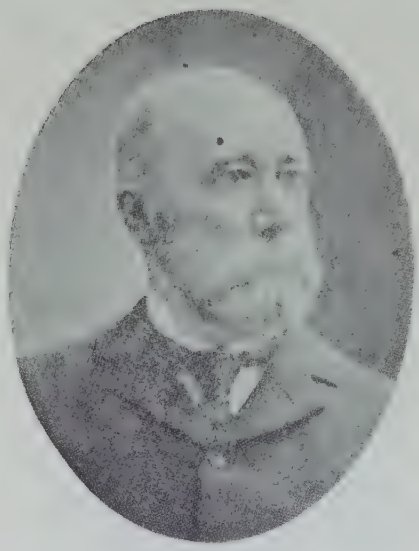


FREDERICK J. HOLTON
City Auditor.

JAMES R. THOMSON.

The present treasurer of the City of Windsor.

MAJOR ERNEST S. WIGLE,
The present Mayor of Windsor, has held the office since 1905. He was born March 5, 1859, and at the age of seventeen he entered the Collegiate Institute at Galt, and was called to the bar in 1887. He was for many years Captain of No. 1 Co., Essex Fusiliares, and during the present year was promoted to the rank of Major.



JOHN COVENTRY, M. D.

Mayor of Windsor for the years 1880, 1881 and 1882. He was Medical Health Officer, had been a member of the Windsor Board of Education for eight years, and was at one time president of S. W. & A. Ry. It was during the doctor's administration that the debenture debt of Windsor was consolidated and the town's affairs placed in an excellent financial condition. He died February 22, 1902.

J. A. ASHBAUGH, M. D.
Medical Health Officer of the City of Windsor.

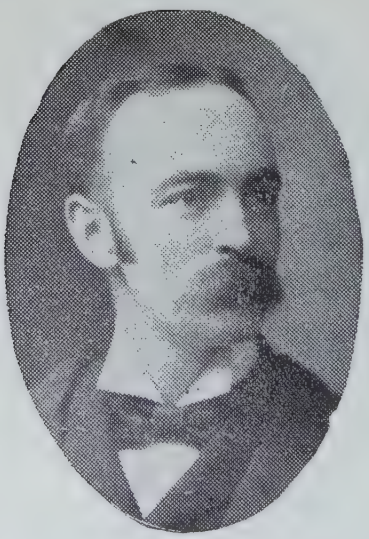
RICHARD CARNEY, M. D.
City Physician of Windsor and a long and esteemed resident of that city.

LIEUT.- COL. FREDERICK H. LAING.

At present commanding the 21st Regiment, Essex Fusiliers. He received his commission July 18, 1908. He enlisted in No. 1 Company in 1873 and in 1882 was appointed Ensign. On the retirement of Capt. Cheyne in 1898, Ensign Laing was appointed Captain; in 1901 he was gazetted Junior Major. Col. Laing has been awarded a long service medal.

LIEUT. COL. NOBLE A. BARTLETT.

Commanding the 21st Regiment, Essex Fusiliers, from July 18, 1902, to July 18, 1908, and on his retirement he was succeeded by Major Frederick H. Laing. Col. Bartlett is at present an alderman of the City of Windsor.



J. S. LABELLE, M. D.

Alderman of the City of Windsor and a Coroner for the County of Essex.

R. S. FOSTER

Who was a member of the Windsor Council for three years and candidate for the mayoralty election of 1909.

G. J. LEGGATT,
the present Police Magistrate for the City of Windsor.

ELIAS A. WILLS,
The present Chief of Police of the City of Windsor.

JAMES BANWELL,
Alderman of the City of Windsor and chairman of the Fire Committee. He is a descendant of a pioneer family of Essex County.

HAMILTON TRUMBLE,
Alderman of the City of Windsor and chairman of the Light Committee.

ARCH. McNEE.

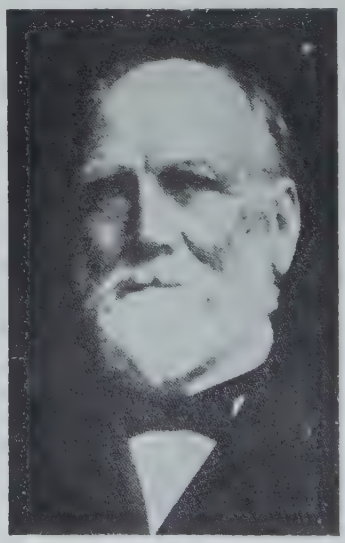
Alderman of the City of Windsor and former editor of The Record. He has been president of the Canadian Press Association, the Windsor Board of Trade and the Horticultural Society.

ALEXANDER BLACK.

The present assessment commissioner of the City of Windsor. He is also secretary-treasurer of the board of education. Mr. Black was a member of the Windsor Garrison Artillery during the Fenian troubles, joining in 1864. In 1869, when the artillery company disbanded he joined No. 1 Independent Infantry Company, of Windsor. He was recently the recipient of a land grant and medal for his services.

J. H. SHEPHERD,

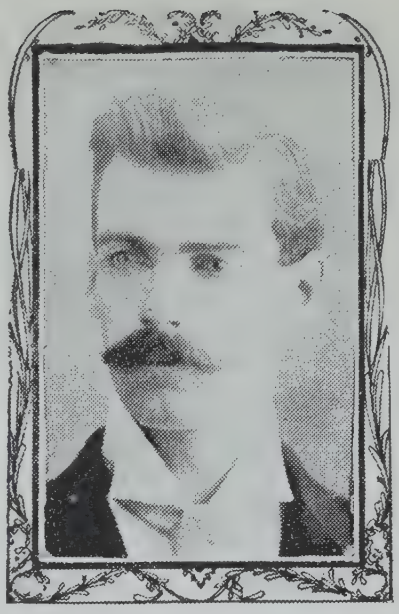
Alderman of the City of Windsor for several years.



ROBERT BARR,

the Bard of St. Andrew's Society of the City of Windsor. He is 82 years old.

DR. W. S. CODY.
Of Hamilton, formerly principal of the Windsor Collegiate Institute.



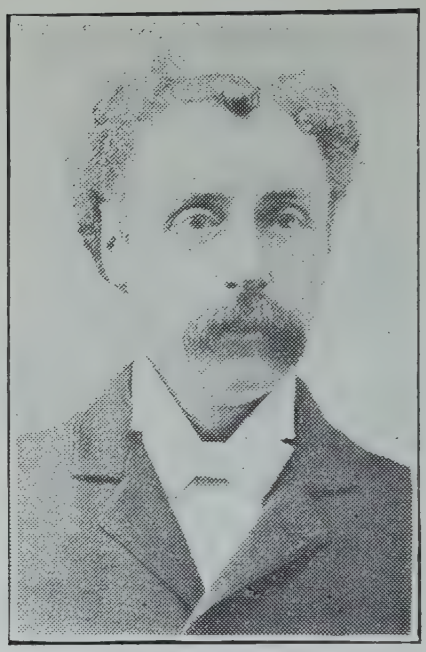
FREDERICK P. GAVIN.
The present Principal of the Windsor Collegiate Institute.

EUCLID JACQUES,
Alderman of the City of Windsor.

NELSON J. CLINTON,
Alderman for the City of Windsor. He is also a member of, and takes a deep interest in, the Horticultural Society and the Farmers' Institute of North Essex.

GASPARD PACAUD,

License Inspector for the City of Windsor and the Towns of Walkerville and Sandwich.



GEORGE E. WHITE,

a prominent business man of Windsor and a member of the License Commission for Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich.

PAUL MORAND,

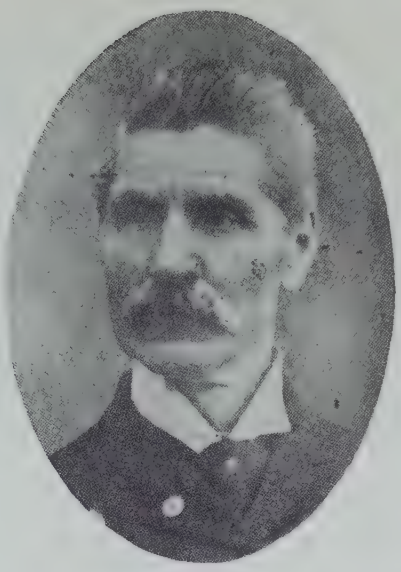
License Inspector for North Essex. Mr. Morand's jurisdiction embraces all the townships in the North Riding.

A. J. ARNOLD,

Alderman of the City of Windsor and former License Commissioner.

JOHN CURRY.

Who has been prominent in financial and real estate circles in Windsor, taking rank as a public-spirited citizen and enjoying conspicuous success in his business career. He was born in Windsor in 1854, the same year that it was incorporated as a village.

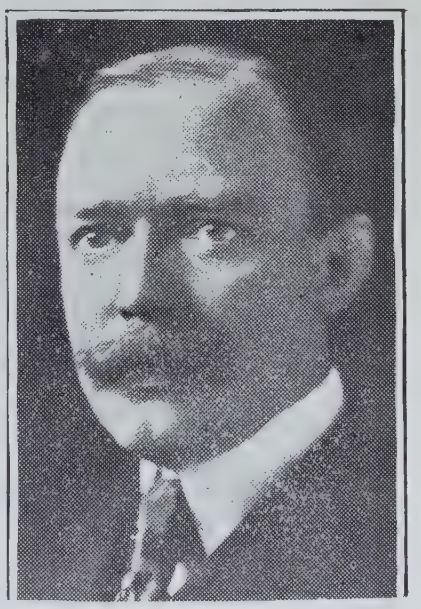


P. M. KEOGH,

former Alderman of Windsor and member of the staff of the Inland Revenue Department.

THOMAS BROOKE

Alderman of the City of Windsor.



GEO. M. BLACK.

A former Windsorite who has achieved conspicuous success in commercial and banking circles of Detroit. He was formerly private secretary for the late Senator McMillan, senior senator for Michigan, and is closely allied with the McMillan interests at present.

THOMAS J. EANSOR
Alderman of the City of Windsor.

ROBERT TIMMS,
former member of the Windsor Council and one of the old residents of Windsor.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.
Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, who visited Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich, Friday, Sept. 18, 1896.

JOHN MOORE.
Ex-Councillor of the Town of Sandwich.

LIEUT.-COL. JAMES C. GUILLOT,
Commanding 21st Regiment, Essex Fusiliers, from July 17, 1897, to July 18, 1902, was born in Sandwich October 26, 1845, and educated there. He joined the 2d Infantry Company of his native town in 1862. In 1864 he attended the military school at Hamilton. During the Fenian Raids he was in active service with his company at Sandwich and later became sergeant-major of the Windsor Garrison Artillery under Capt. Worthington. Upon the organization of the old 23d Essex Battalion under the late Col. Rankin he was appointed adjutant. On July 17, 1897, he was appointed to the command of the regiment. Col. Guillot earned the reputation of being one of the most enthusiastic and capable officers in the Canadian militia. He was Treasurer of the City of Windsor for several years, which office he held until the time of his death, January 28, 1905. He was buried with military and Masonic honors in St. John's graveyard, Sandwich.

REV. L. S. HUGHSON.
Pastor of the Bruce Avenue Baptist Church, Windsor, Ont.

RICHARD BANGHAM.
Manager of Ontario Asphalt Block Co.

MGR. J. E. B. MEUNIER,

Pastor in charge of St. Alphonsus Church, corner Park and Goyeau, Windsor, Ont.

REV. D. J. DOWNEY.

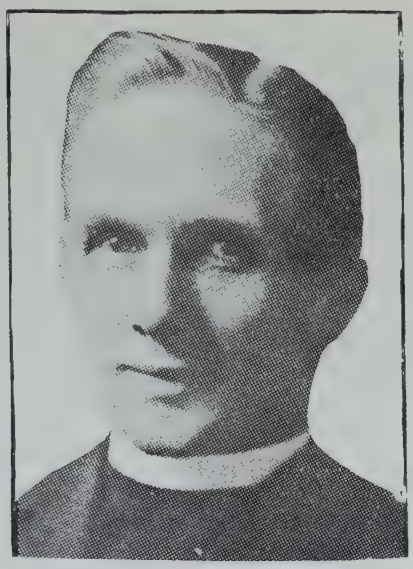
In charge of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. This new parish in Windsor East was inaugurated December 11, 1904. It was formed from the parishes of St. Alphonsus, Windsor, and Our Lady of the Lake, Walkerville. The corner-stone of this new church was laid July 3, 1904; dedicated December 11, 1904, by the Right Rev. Bishop McEvay and Monsignor Sbarretti, the Apostolic Delegate to Canada. The approximate cost of the church was $42,500. In 1907, a new presbytery was built, costing about $8,000.

REV. F. A. P. CHADWICK.

Rural Dean of Essex and present Rector of All Saints' Church, Windsor Ave., Windsor. He was appointed in 1903. This parish was originally a part of St. John's, Sandwich.

REV. CANON J. P. HINCKS.

For seventeen years the Rector of All Saints' Church (Anglican).

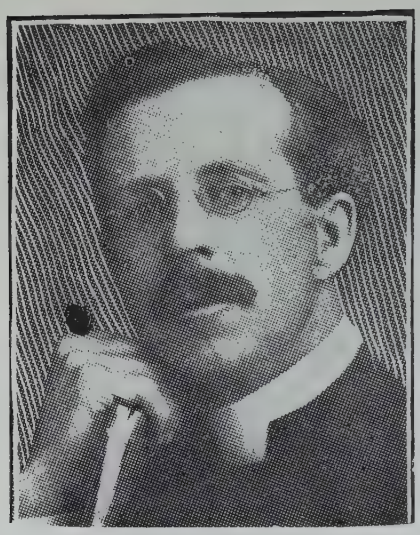


REV. W. H. SNELGROVE, B. A.
Rector of the Church of the Ascension (Anglican), London Street West, Windsor.

This new parish was constituted a separate one from All Saints in 1905 and Rev. W. H. Snelgrove was appointed the first rector. Both All Saints and the Ascension are outgrowths of the mother church, St. John's, Sandwich. The Church of the Ascension is a handsome new brick building, completed in 1908, at a cost of upwards of $20,000. The corner-stone was laid August 8, 1907, by the Most Worshipful, the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, A. F. and A. M., of Canada, A. T. Freed. The church was dedicated for divine worship by the Right Rev. David Williams, D. D., bishop of the diocese of Huron, on May 31, 1908. The church is situated in a rapidly growing portion of the city and its usefulness is fast extending.

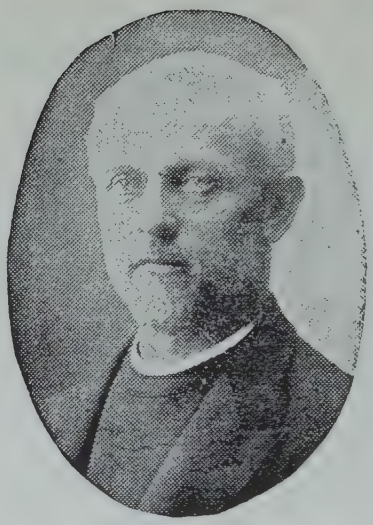
REV. JAMES C. TOLMIE.
Pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Windsor, and chaplain of the 21st regiment, Essex Fusiliers.

REV. JOHN GRAY
Former Pastor Presbyterian Church Windsor



REV. F. W. HOLLINRAKE.

The present pastor of the Central Methodist Church, Ouellette avenue, Windsor, Ont.



REV. THOMAS MANNING.

The former pastor of the Central Methodist Church, Windsor.

FITZ BRIDGES,

Alderman of the City of Windsor. When a resident of Sandwich some years since he was a member of the Town Council of that municipality.

ERNEST GIRARDOT, SR.,

is a native of Sandwich, and a son of the late Thodule Girardot, Inspector of Schools for North Essex. He was for many years principal teacher of No. 2 Public School, Sandwich, and also served in the Town council for several years and also elected as mayor of Sandwich for eleven years. He is now the Commissioner of the exhibition branch of the Department of Agriculture.

THE FIRST FERRY BOATS.

Previous to the year 1825 the canoe was popular as a ferry for conveying passengers to and fro over the Detroit River and in 1825 Santi-

THE STEAMER GEM.

Which ran between Windsor and Detroit, and was the first steam ferry that plyed between Sandwich, C. W., and Springwells, Mich., in 1865, James R. Innes was then the master. This photo was taken when the "Gem" was lying at the foor of Brock Street, Windsor, and also shows plainly the only waterworks the town ofWindsor then possessed—"The old town pump."

From this pump the citizens of Windsor were supplied through the water carriers at one shilling per barrel. At the present day Windsor has one of the finest equipped and best waterworks systems in America with Joseph Hall as the chief engineer.

THE FERRY ARGO
(James Forbes, Master).

more's horseboat was put into service. In 1830 and after the steamers Argo, "Gem," "Essex," "Detroit," "Gen. Grant" and others followed

THE FERRY ESSEX,

Shadrach and Henry Jenking owners. Among the gentlemen represented in this picture are: Capt. Henry Jenking, Capt. George Jenking, Capt. Weston and Michael Manning. The two gentlemen sitting in the buggy on the main deck are the late Hiram Walker, the founder of the Town of Walkerville, and his son, E. C. Walker.

CAPT. JAMES INNES

Is well known in marine circles around Detroit and Windsor vicinity, is of Scotch ancestry and was born in Chatham, May 1,1844. He was master of the first steam ferry engaged to establish a ferry betweenSandwich, Ont., and Springwells, Mich., and has served in various capacities on differentsteamers and sailing vessels for nearly 50 years. In 1882 he was made superintendentby the Michigan Central Railroad, of their Windsor ferries and there are few men inthis locality so popular or valued at the present time.

and did service as ferries between Windsor and Detroit. For a short time after the year 1830 we had the canoe sailboat, horseboat and steamer all at work. The favorite ferry landing in those days was where the present C. P. R. station is now built in Windsor and later when the steamers came into general use it was for a long time at the foot of Brock Street, Windsor. The pictures which follow are of boats which are still familiar to and have been considered "familiar friends" of many of our present citizens on both sides of the river on this frontier.

CAPT. JOHN D. SULLIVAN

Was born August 14, 1825, at Cape Vincent, N. Y. In September, 1837, he came to Windsor and for many years made his home there. He had a wide experience in marine affairs and was in command of the steamer "Landsdowne" of the G. T. Ry., and was latterly superintendent of the car ferries. He recently retired, and is at present living in London, Ont. He is, as far as known, the only man living today who was an eye-witness of the Battle of Windsor, which occurred December 4, 1838. He was then living in the immediate vicinity of where the battle took place and witnessed the fight from a window in his home. He died Sept. 14, 1903.

WM. T. WILKINSON

represented Amherstburg as Deputy Reeve, Reeve and as County Councillor for No. 1 District in the Essex County Council for twelve years and was Warden of the County in 1903.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH OF ASSUMPTION, SANDWICH.

(By Rev. J. J. M. Aboulin.)

A paper under the above heading was read by Francis Cleary, President of the Essex County Historical Society, at a meeting in the auditorium of the Public Library in the City of Windsor, on the evening of the 24th November, 1905.

Before reading the paper Mr. Cleary stated that the credit for it was due to Rev. J. J. M. Aboulin, for many years acting parish priest

THE OLD MISSION HOUSE.

Built in 1747; now 162 years old. Part of the building is standing at the present time. From an old photo by A. Phil E. Panet, Windsor.

of the church of the Assumption and now at St. Basil's Novitiate, Deer Park, Toronto, and that the same had come into his hands quite recently through the kindness of the present parish priest, Rev. Fr. Semande.

Mr. Cleary made some introductory remarks before and during the reading of the paper regarding the subject matter, among others, stating it was evident from a close perusal of its contents that Rev. Mr. Aboulin had commenced his interesting history over twenty years ago and had written portions from time to time and finished it at

Toronto some years after his removal there in 1893. In one paragraph he refers to Joseph White, chief of the Wyandottes, as if living, while the chief died at Windsor early in 1885.

Again, the Indian reserve in Anderdon township ceased to exist as a reserve over twenty years ago.

ASSUMPTION CHURCH.
(Founded 1728.)

The present building was erected in 1843, and opened for divine service in the beginning of January, 1846.

The history of this parish is certainly unique, dating back, as we find, to 1767, and being in its earliest days under the jurisdiction of the bishop of Quebec. Cadillac built his fort on the present site of

Detroit in 1701, so that the parish of St. Anne, frequently mentioned, came into existence shortly after and had a long start of Assumption parish.

Until the year 1803 the parish was called the Assomption of Point de Montreal, or L'Assomption du Detroit.

On September 1, 1907, Father Seamndre was appointed Treasurer of Assumption College, when Father A. J. Cote, late of St. Anne's Church, Detroit, became the parish priest. Father Peter Challander, who has been assistant to Father Semandre for the past eight years,

INTERIOR VIEW OF ASSUMPTION CHURCH,

Showing the elegantly carved pulpit with winding stairs, whichh was placed in the church in 1792 by the Rev. Father Du Faux. It is a superb piece of wood carving by the French sculptor, Mr. Ferot.

will continue to assist Father Cote in the work of the church and parish.

The present church is the third church erected on the historic spot. Fr. Hubert built the second one, a log church, in 1782, and the present church was commenced during the pastorate of the Rev. Angus McDonell in or about 1843 and finished a few years afterward Fr. Aboulin refers to the land now owned by the church. This is, or rather, was, lo tNo. 63, in First, Second and Third concession of the Township of Sandwich, containing 350 acres, and the patent subsequently issued from the Crown in 1830 to Right Rev. Alexander McDonell, Rev. William John O'Grady, of the Township of York, vicar-general; Hon. James Baby, also of the Township of York; Francois Baby, Jean Baptiste Baby and Chrystome Pajot, of the Town of Sandwich, County of Essex.

It is stated that Bishop Pinsonneault, the first bishop of the new diocese of London, no doubt believing that he would find things more congenial at Sandwich among his own countrymen, had the episcopal see removed to the latter place in 1859. He is described by many of the old residents as a particularly handsome man, nearly six feet tall. Coming from Montreal, he was no doubt accustomed to considerable pomp and ceremony. He is charged with being the cause of the removal of the Jesuit fathers, who had so long administered the affairs of the parish endeared themselves to the parishioners. The bishop commenced to make improvements. He found the cemetery partly in front of the church on the southwest side. This he caused to be removed quite a distance behind the church on the Huron line. This, as may be imagined, was not viewed with much favor by many who had relatives interred in the old cemetery, as the bodies had to be removed to the new one.

The building of the bishop's palace, which it is said cost about $30,000, was considered a piece of extravagance on his part, and in yearsafter was referred to by many as "Pinsonneault's Folly." He had a boat built for his use on the river, which it is said cost $1,500, and was never a success.

The old residents speak also of a frame windmill with stone foundation, and the miller's residence, which were built during Rev. Fr. Crevier's time on the church property between the King's highway and the river front.

THE BISHOP'S PALACE,

When the Diocese of Toronto was divided in 1856, Bishop Pinsonneault obtained the removal of the Episcopal See from London to Sandwich. After his arrival in Sandwich in 1859 he built an Episcopal Palace. On October 3, 1869, the Episcopal See of the diocese was removed to London. The palace was removed about the year 1896, and a handsome brick parish priest's residence built in its place. From a photo by A. Phil Panet, Windsor.

The presbytery referred to as being still extant is no doubt the frame structure which stood originally on the site of the present Girardot Wine Co.'s building, and was removed a little to the southwest of it, where it now stands.

Of Rev. Denis O'Connor, spoken of so fittingly in connection with the parish and college, it is hardly necessary to speak further. He was well and favorably known throughout the county. He was consecrated bishop of London in October, 1890, and archbishop of Toronto in April, 1899. On both occasions he received the congratulations of his many friends, both Catholic and Protestant.

Extracts are also given from two other papers read by Mr. Cleary, photographic copies having come into his possession in 1897. These are the deed of gift from the Wyandotte nation to James Rankin, dated June 20, 1775, and the will of the said James Rankin, dated April 19, 1794.

This parish is situated on the left bank of the Detroit river, in the extreme western section of the county of Essex. It has formed part successively of the diocese of Quebec, Kingston and Toronto, and is now one of the most flourishing parishes of the diocese of London. For a time, Sandwich was the See of the last-named diocese. In the second quarter of the 17th century, some French colonists came over from Detroit to settle in that place, to which they gave the name of La Pointe-de-Montreal. Until its division in 1803 the parish was called the Assumption of La Pointe-de-Montreal, or L'Assumption du Detroit.

ASSUMPTION CHURCH CHOIR—1885.

Standing on Veranda—Jerry Collins, J. A. Ouellette, Prof. E. Girardot (organist), Rev. Father Gerie, A. Girardot, J. Marentette, Dr. Spranger.
Standing on the Ground—Dr. A. L. Pare, Jos. Ouelette, N. Piche, E. A. Ouellette, D. Dumonchelle, Ed. Marentette, L. Gignac and Ed. Gignac.

Its origin is connected with a mission of Hurons or Wyandottes, which was founded in 1728, by Father Armand de la Richardie, a Jesuit. Where was the first seat of that mission? In Detroit or at Point of Montreal? Although certain men well versed in the history of the cuuntry pretend that it was in the latter place, all documentary evidence is in favor of Detroit, as we will show presently.

In 1721 Father Charlevoix visited Detroit, which he reached by way of Lake Erie. He says in his journal: "Before arriving at the fort, which is at the left hand, one league below the island of Ste. Claire (so he calle Belle Isle) there are to be found on the same side two villages—the first is inhabited by the Hurons Tionnontatex. On the right, a little farther up, there is a third one of Outaouais." A map published in 1874 to accompany his journal, shows the villages in the same places. In 1727 the Hurons of Detroit asked for a missionary. In a letter of Father Nau to Father Bonin, Oct. 18th, 1735, we read the following passage, which, while it bears witness to the zeal and success of the missionary, informs us with precision of the locality where he labored: "I said there were no other Christian Hurons than those of Lorette—seven years ago effectually there were no others—but Father de la Richardie found the means of bringing together in Detriot all those scattered Hurons, all of whom he has converted. The mission numbers six hundred Christians."

Another valuable document is a letter in Latin, of Father de la Richardie himself, addressed to his general. In it the father says that the sacred edifice is hardly large enough for the multitude

REV. FATHER POINT

Parish priest of Assumption from 1843 to 1859. He spent the remainder of his life, about 25 years, in Montreal, and died September, 1896, in the 95th year of his age.

RT. REV. P. A. PINSONEAULT, D. D.

First Bishop of London, consecrated May 13, 1856. Died at Montreal, January 30, 1883.

of the Christians (meaning the savages), although it is seventy cubits long. Seventy cubits make 105 feet. The letter is dated June 23, 1741. Whoever pretended that there was at that date a church of that size at Point of Montreal? Indeed, there are no proofs that there was a church then and there.

Lastly, there is on record an agreement entered into in 1733, between Father de la Richardie and a certain Jean Cecile, a gunsmith, by which the latter was to do all the work in iron necessary for the church and the mission described as being situated in Detroit. Surely the town of Detroit and the neighborhood offered more advantages to a gunsmith than the embryo settlement of Point of Montreal. But let us resume our little narrative.

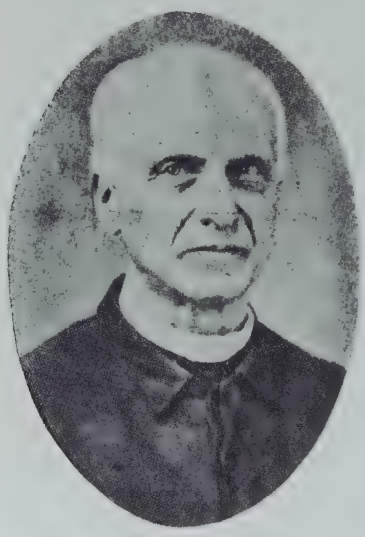
In 1742 the Huron village was removed to Bois Blanc Island, opposite the present town of Amherstburg, and in September, 1744, an assistant came to Father de la Richardie in the person of Father Pierre Potier. This help was indeed opportune, for in the spring of 1746 Father de la Richardie was attacked with paralysis and in consequence he had to retire to Montreal in July of the same year.

He had scarcely left when great troubles arose, which threatened both the mission and the colony with complete ruin. At the instigation of the English, the Hurons, who had till then lived in friendship with the French, rose in revolt against them. Chief Nicholas was at the head of the malcontent savages, who committed many outrages. On the 20th of May, 1747, they killed

five Frenchmen at Sandoske, or Sandusky, and contemplated nothing less than a massacre of all the French soldiers and colonists of Detroit. An Indian woman having fortunately discovered the secret purposes of the rebels, revealed it to the Sieur of Longeuil, commander of the post. This revelation proved the salvation of the colony. Father Potier, however, in order to save his life, was obliged to leave the village of Bois Blanc and to seek shelter in Detroit. Longeuil was after a time enabled to send to Quebec a deputation from different tribes under the guidance of the Sieur de Bellestre, to confer with the governor, de la Galissoniere. Great must have been the influence of Father de la Richardie ovr the Hurons, for we find the deputation pleading earnestly for his return, on the ground that he alone was able to pacify the rebellious tribes. The venerable missionary, notwithstanding his infirmities, left by order of his superior to follow Bellestre to Detroit, where the party arrived on Oct. 20, 1747. The governor, in his instructions to M. de Longeuil, urged on him to procure as speedily as possible the re-establishment of Father de la Richardie's mission; but, for greater safety, it was fixed at Point of Montreal, as was also the Huron village in 1748.

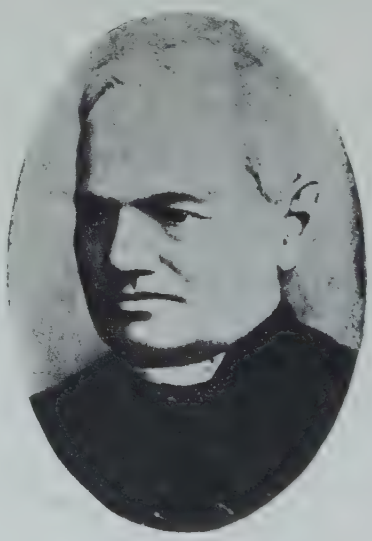
Father de la Richardie remained at Point of Montreal until Sept. 7, 1750. He then followed a detachment of Hurons who had left the place and went as far as the Vermillion River. On July 21, 1751, he signed a contract with Nicholas Francois Janis, a mason in Detroit. Shortly after he left for Quebec, where he was a witness of the first vows of a scholastic, and neevr returned to Detroit. However, Mr. John Gilmary Shea says that in 1757 he led a party of Hurons to Sandusky, and closed his honored and laborious career among the Illinois in 1758.

At Point of Montreal the Hurons made him a gift of a parcel of land forty arpents in lengths and of considerable width, but without any written title. Nineteen years later, 1767, Father Potier



REV. FATHER BRUYERE.

Vicar-General to Bishop Pinsonnault and to Bishop Walsh.



REV. FATHER FAURE

Parish priest from 1870 to 1886.

was forced to sell the greater part of this land to meet the debts of the mission. This he did on the authorization of Father de Glapion, superior at Quebec. In 1780 he sold the remainder, retaining only two small lots, which stretched from the river to the coulee. On the front lot were the house and garden of the missionary, as well as the church and cemetery of the mission; on the rear lot were the house and garden of the sexton. The land now owned by the church was donated by the Indian chiefs to Father Hubert, successor to Father Potier.

This far we have spoken of the Huron village. Let us now speak of the French parish. The French settlers of the Point of Montreal continued after the removal of the Huron village to belong to St. Anne's in Detroit. Nevertheless, they were allowed to attend the Huron chapel, and to receive the sacraments in it. In proof of this there is a list kept year by year by the missionary of the French, who performed their Easter duty there. In 1760 they appear to have been put in charge of the missionary. But in 1767 the mission, including both French and Indians, was erected into a parish, under the name as we have said before, of L'Assomption de la Pointe de Montreal, or L'Assomption du Detroit. Father Potier remained in charge of it until his death, which occurred on July 16, 1781. This sad event was the result of a fall by which his skull was broken. He was 73 years of age, of which time he had spent 37 years in the service of the mission. He had won among his people the reputation of a saint, and so great was his influence over the Hurons that he prevented them from joining ranks with the other Indian tribes in the rebellion of the famous Chief Pontiac in 1763.

Some days after the death of Father Potier, the church wardens deputized two of their members to wait on the Bishop of Quebec and ask for the appointment of a successor to their deceased pastor. The bishop accordingly sent Rev. M. Jean Francois Hubert, who had at first the care

of the two parishes, that of St. Anne's having just become vacant. The next year he devoted himself to the task of building a new church. Of this good work he was himself the principal benefactor, contributing of his own means the princely sum of six hundred pounds. This church subsisted until the present one. It was built en pieces sur pieces, according to the style of building then used. It was situated to the south of the old church, on the land given to Father Hubert. At the right of the new church was built the presbytery, which is still extant. It was occuiped for a few years by the ladies of the Sacred Heart, and is now the ordinary residence of the sexton. To this room was attached a large room wherein the parishioners gathered to warm themselves in the cold season before the beginning of the divine offices. At the left was erected a short time after, the chapel of the dead, at the very entrance of the new cemetery. Herein was laid the bodies of the dead brought from a distance, a great relief to the sexton, in whose house they had till then been kept.

Rev. M. Hubert, however, was at Point of Montreal. He had been named coadjutor of Mgr. d'Esglis, Bishop of Quebec, and succeeded that prelate in 1788. He died in 1797. After his departure the parish of the Assumption was for a year under the care of Rev. M. Frechette, parish priest of St. Anne's. He was succeeded by Rev. F. M. X. Dufaux, who was pastor for ten years. The present church is yet in possession of a handsome pulpit, the work of a French sculptor named Frerot. It was erected in 1792. Nothing more need be said of the administration by Father Dufaux, except that on Sept. 9, 1787, he entered into an arrangement with the Huron chiefs whereby a portion of the church was to be set aside exclusively for the Indians. This was but a just acknowledgement of their genrous contributions towards its erection.

REV. FATHER BAYARD
Secretary of the Diocese when the Episcopal See was in Sandwich in 1866, and afterwards was parish priest of Assomption Church until 1865.

REV. FATHER GERARD
Parish priest from 1861 to 1864.

Where are now the six hundred Hurons, Catholics of Father de la Richardie? The nation has been dismembered. Some have moved to distant places, some will occupy for some time the reserve of Anderdon, 14 miles below Sandwich, along the river. Deprived of special attendance, since there are no more Jesuits, little by little they fall away. For many years they will yet congregate at Sandwich to celebrate with great pomp the feast of the Assumption and hold their legendary picnic on the church grounds. But in less than a century scarcely any remnant of the Huron race will be found in Canada or elsewhere, and good old Chief White will end his days saying with sorrow, "Am I the last?"

The name of Father Dufaux is signed for the last time in the records on Sept. 8, and next his burial is recorded over the signature of Father Levadoux, a Sulpician, parish priest of St. Anne's. This fact leads to the conclusion thathis death was unexpected and perhaps sudden. Rev. Edmund Burke, vicar-general, who resided at the Riviere aux Raisins, now Monroe, attended the mission until the following Christmas. On that auspicious festival the faithful of the Assumption had the joy of welcoming to their midst a zealous and distinguished priest, who for over 28 years was to exercise the holy ministry among them. This was the Rev. Jean Baptiste Marchand, priest of St. Sulpice and director of the college of Montreal.

The year 1801 was rendered memorable by the visit of Mgr. Denaut, bishop of Quebec, who confirmed in the Church of the Assumption no fewer than five hundred persons. The largeness of this number is not surprising when we consider that this was the first episcopal visitation since that of Mgr. de Pontriband in 1755. Besides, the population was increasing. When in 1773, according to a census found in the Dominion archives, when it hardly reached 350, another census

taken in 1790 gives 861. What it was at the opening of the present century no document enables us to tell. The parish of the Assumption was the only one in a territory now forming several dioceses. The settlers were scattered all along the Detroit River, Lake St. Clair, and a few on the River Trenche, called since, by the English, the Thames. In 1803 two new stations were established, one at St. Pierre on the Thames, andthe other at Malden or Amherstburg. The mother church,the Assumption of Sandwich, as we will hereafter call it, was the place of residence of the pastor, who for many years had to attend either in person or through his curate, whenever he could obtain one, the two new stations. However, St. Pierre was visited but twice in the year.

REV. FATHER COTE

The present parish priest of AssomptionChurch. He was born in Anderdon, received his education at Assomption College, and wasordained June 16, 1881, by the late Bishop Walsh.

THE PAROCHIAL RESIDENCE.

The first curate given to Father Marchand was Father Gatien, of Quebec. He came to Sandwich in 1801 and remained five years. Father Joseph Crevier arrived in 1816, a few months after the visit of Mgr. Plessis.

Here we may be allowed to relate a painful incident of Father Marchand's pastorate. The facts are nearly a century old and we shall suppress the names. Besides, the property has passed into

other hands. It has been said above that when Father Potier sold the remnant of the mission land he reserved two lots on which were the church, priest's garden and house. By an oversight the reservation was not mentioned in the deed; however, the buyer signed a renunciation to those lots, which is to be seen in the registers of the city of Detroit. Father Marchand had been a few years in Sandwich when the purchaser of the land, a man whose administration as church warden had provoked serious complaints, fenced the lots with the rest of his property. Father Marchand and the church wardens sued him, and the case was pleaded in Toronto. But none of them likely knew of the renunciation, as about 25 years had elapsed since the sale of the land; anyhow, the renunciation was not opposed to the usurper, so that being with a legal title, he won his suit and was con-

ALTAR BOYS OF ASSUMPTION CHURCH IN 1900.

A photo taken July 25, 1909. They are Arthur Gignac, Raymond Piche, Mercer Quarry, Rev. Father Gignac, Eugene Beeignault, Albert Genest, Ernest Piche, Thomas Murphy, Hector LeBoeuf, Amedee Marentette, Joseph Ouellette, Rene Marentette, Albert Gignac and Leo Gignac.

firmed in his possession. Farther Marchand is said to have foretold him that his usurpation of the church property would bring a curse upon his family. As a matter of fact, his descendants made ever since a rather poor figure, both for thrift and respectability.

Father Marchand died on April 16, 1825. His memory was held in life-long veneration by those who had been his parishioners. His remains rest with those of Father Potier and Father Dufaux, under the nave of the church, not far from the communion table. He was succeeded by his curate, Father Crevier.

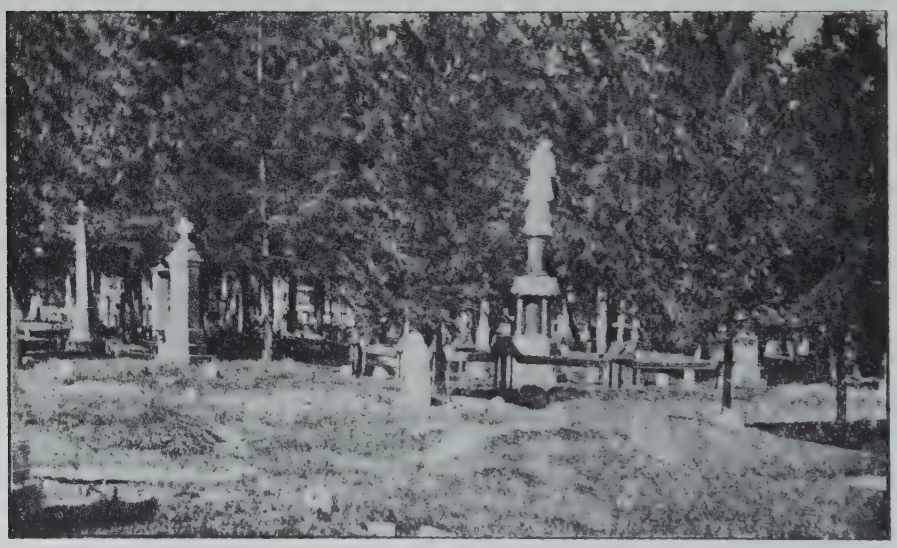
Through the solicitude of the new pastor, some Grey nuns came to take charge of the girls' school, and there was question of building a convent, but the project fell to the ground, and the

nuns left the parish with the exception of Sister Raizenne, who afterwards ended her life in Sandwich, not without endearing herself to the population. Education in those days was very much neglected, owing to the differences of the people. There is in the parochial archive a letter of Bishop MacDonll, of Kingston, in which he reproved them severely for that indifference, telling them that in consequence they would become hewers of wood and the carriers of water.

Rev. Angus MacDonell, parish priest of St. Raphael's, Glengarry, succeeded Father Creveir in 1831. He held the position of pastor of Sandwich for twelve years. He was, however, absent for three years, during which time he was replaced, first by Father Yvelin, and afterwards by Father Morin. Fathers Hay and Schneider also served in Sandwich during the pastorate of Father MacDonell.

The old church was now falling to ruins; from the time of Father Crevier the necessity had been felt to build a new one, and steps taken so far to that effect that the stone for the foundation had been procured. Father MacDonell commenced the erection of a handsome and spacious sedifice, the walls of which were almost completed when he left the mission in the hands of the Jesuits. One of the first acts of Bishop Powers' administration was to restore to the Society of Jesus the field of labor won to the church by the apostolic zeal of Fathers de la Richardie and Potier a century before.

The coming of the Jesuits changed the face of things at Sandwich. They had at their head a man who, besides having a rare talent for organization, was possessed of an ardent zeal, a rare gift of persuasive eloquence, and the heart of an apostle. This was Father Pierre Point. The Jesuits arrived at Sandwich on July 31, 1843. Father Point had for his assistants at different times Father Nicholas Point, his elder brother; Fathers DuRanquet, Chazelle, Jaffre, Menet, Ferard,



ASSUMPTION CHURCH GRAVEYARD—HURON LINE.
Looking from the northeast corner.

Brimot, Conilleau and Mainguy. God alone knows the good those religious workers accomplished during the 16 years of their apostolate.

The new church was now rapidly pushed to completion, the sanctuary excepted, and was opened for divine worship in the beginning of January, 1846. The main altar, of considerable value, was presented by the fishermen. Over it was placed a good copy of murillo's Immaculate Conception, by Plamondon. Mr. Charles Baby and Col. Rankin donated an organ, the cost of which exceeded two thousand dollars. Near the church a modern dwelling was erected for the fathers.

The next work to which they were eager to turn their attention was education, which had been, as we remarked before, wofully neglected. Besides creating elementary schools in the various sections of the parish, better to fight the demon of ignorance, and to give youth the facilities for a higher education, religious and secular, they built a college, which was opened in 1857. Five years before the ladies of the Sacred Heart had opened an establishment in Sandwich, under the superiorship of the able and saintly Mother Henriette de Kersaint. But they remained only seven years, leaving for London, amid the universal and indeed justified sorrow of the Sandwich people.

In 1856 the diocese of Toronto was divided. Out of the western portion was formed the diocese of London. The first bishop, Mgr. Pinsonneault, obtained the removal of the Episcopal See from London to Sandwich, and went to reside in the latter place towards the close of the summer of 1859. The good people of Sandwich extended a hearty welcome to their first pastor; but their joy was short-lived, for the coming of the bishop was closely followed by the departure of the Jesuits.

The beloved fathers tore themselves from their people, whom they never ceased to love tenderly and in whose hearts their memory was never to die. Father Point spent some years in

Quebec, and the remainder of his life, about twenty-five years, in Montreal. He lived to celebrate the seventieth year of his priesthood, unable for a long time to do active service, owing chiefly to extreme deafness, but in the estimation of his brethren, more powerful by his prayers than they by their labors. The saintly father died in September, 1896, in the ninety-fifth year of his age.

Bishop Pinsonneault appointed rector of the Cathedral Father Joseph Raynol, a post which he occupied two years; later on he entered the Society of Jesus, and died suddenly in Montreal, under the absolving hand of Father Point. Some of his successors were men of rare talent, such as Father Joseph Gerard, who died parish priest of Belle River; Father Joseph Bayard, V. G., of London, and Mgr. Laurent, now parish priests of Lindsay. At their head was the indefatigable Vicar-General Bruyere, who also received in the course of time the well-deserved honor of the prelature.

The Grey Nuns were called to Sandwich by Bishop Pinsonneault, but remained only a short time. The bishop himself resigned his See in December, 1866. He retired to Montreal, and died there in 1883. During his sojourn in Sandwich a vast amount of work was done to embellish the church grounds and to convert the parochial residence into an Episcopal Palace. Enormous sums of money were expended on a structure far more fantastic than substantial. It lasted thirty years. Afterwards it became an absolute necessity to level to the ground that leaky mass of buildings in order to put up in their stead the present commodious and handsome presbytery.

The new bishop, the Rt. Rev. John Walsh, was consecrated on the 10th of December, 1867. After only two months' residence in Sandwich he took his departure for London, and a decree of the Holy See, dated Oct. 3rd, 1869, transferred again to that city the Episcopal See of the diocese.

But the wise prelate did not fail to realize what benefit his diocese could derive from the college built in Sandwich by the Jesuits. The location was excellent, although the edifice was of small dimension. This establishment had passed through many vicissitudes. It was at that time conducted by Mr. Theodule Girardot, an experienced teacher possessed of a true love and a remarkable practical sense of education. He is yet and has been for nearly thirty years inspector of public schools. Bishop Walsh called upon the priests of St. Basil to take charge both of the parish and of the college. On the 18th of September, 1870, they assumed the direction of the parish, which Dean Laurent resigned into their hands, and the college was opened by them at the same time.

The leader of the new staff was a young priest of great promise, and he has kept all he promised. This was Father Denis O'Connor. Under his superiorship the college rose to such a degree of prosperity that it became necessary to enlarge its builudings, first in 1875, and still more in 1883. After twenty years of successful labor, Father O'Connor was raised to the Episcopal See of London, and thence to the Metropolitan See of Toronto, upon which may he be spared and blessed for many years.

At the church Father O'Connor built in 1874 the tower and spire and the sanctuary. Improvements in the interior were made in 1882; stained glass windows were put in and the following year stations of the cross in oil paintings were acquired. In 1887 a very elaborate stone altar was erected. Father O'Connor was represented in the service of the parish by Father Aboulin for 23 years, assisted for over 14 years by Father Faure, an aged and worthy priest who, when no longer able to perform his functions, went to end his days in France. Fathers Mazenod, Gery and G. Granitier collaborated also successfully in the attendance of the parish. Moreover, valuable aid did not cease to be given by the priests of the college. The present superior of the college is Father Daniel Cushing, who maintains it in a state of prosperity. The parish priest is Father Semande, to whose untiring zeal is due an admirable progress in piety and the reception of the sacraments. The first months of his service were marked by the acquisition of an excellent bell weighing 4,126 pounds, the largest in the diocese. It replaced a large one, also procured by Dean Laurent in 1870, which broke in the spring of 1893.

From the successive divisions and sub-divisions of the mother parish of the Assumption during the latter half of the century many parishes have been formed, among which Windsor is by far the most important. The actual population of the Sandwich parish is not inferior to 2,300 souls, mostly of French-Canadian blood. It claims the honor of giving a large number of nuns to different congregations, and six priests to the church.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE.

Sandwich, Ontario.

The building, which up to 1875, had been large enough to supply the needs of the Catholics of Western Ontario for higher education, was erected at Sandwich by the Jesuit Fathers. Here in 1857, those world-famed educators of Catholic youth erected the original building of the regular college group, and opened classes in order to give a religious and classical training to the young men of the district and surrounding country. Before two full years had elapsed, however, these zealous instructors had been called away to other more pressing work. The college, during the next decade, passed successively through the hands of the Benedictines, of the Basilians, and to the late Theodule Girardot, who afterwards filled the position of the Inspector of Public Schools

in the County of Essex. In 1870, the late Dr. Walsh, then Bishop of London, seeing the need of establishing the College on a more permanent basis, called upon the Priests of St. Basil to take charge once

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE,
Sandwich, Ont.

THE RT. REV. DENNIS O'CONNOR.
Superior of Assomption College from 1870 to 1890.

more of Assumption College. The prospects of success, he felt, were now brighter; the Catholics of the neighborhood were prosperous; and this, together with the proximity of the fast growing metropolis

of the great State of Michigan, just across the border, promised a large field of usefulness to the College.

Father Denis O'Connor headed the little band that came to take charge of Assumption College in September of 1870. That the choice of Superior was a wise one is evidenced by the splendid success with which the College was conducted under the new regime. Himself a trained scholar, a born teacher, and typical disciplinarian, Father O'Connor possessed the happy faculty of infusing part of his own energy and resistless perseverance into the hearts of the small staff of professors that shared his labors; and thus the College grew and prospered. Owing to the ever increasing attendance of students from

INTERIOR VIEW—THE NEW CHAPEL—ASSUMPTION COLLEGE.
Dedicated June 19, 1908.

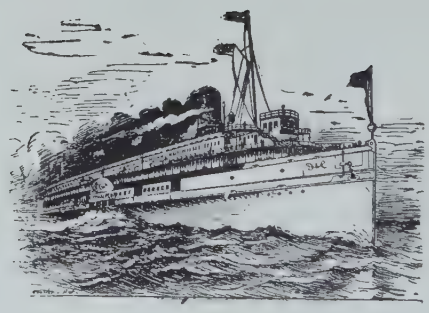
both Ontario and the adjacent States, it was found necessary in 1875 to add to the College buildings, and still again in 1883; so that now there is ample accommodation in the Institution for some two hundred boarders. The Basilian Fathers have completed the buildings by the addition of another wing in which is a handsome Chapel and a College Hall.

In 1890, Dr. O'Connor was called to the See of London to succeed the Right Rev. Bishop Walsh, who had been raised to the Archiepiscopal See of Toronto. The impetus for good given the College by its first President after the Basilians had assumed permanent charge still continues to keep it abreast of the times, and true to its principles of training youth in "Virtue and Discipline and Knowledge."

The situation of the College on the south bank of the Detroit river, the salubrious climate of extreme Western Ontario, the excellent discipline and thorough system of instruction in both the Classical and Commercial Courses, make Assumption College a most desirable, residential school for boys.

On June 16, 1908, a large and handsome Chapel was dedicated and the College buildings, as originally designed, are now completed.

The present officers of the College are: President, Rev. F. Foster; Director of Theologians, R. F. M. Ferguson; C. S. B. and Treasurer and First Assistant, Rev. V. G. Murphy; Second Assistant, Rev. W. J. Roach.



HISTORY OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

(Anglican.)

When Michigan was ceded to the United States in August, 1796, many people preferring to remain loyal to the old flag, moved to the south side of the river, Sandwich became the rendevous and known to these early settlers as South Detroit. Near the spot where the tower of St. John's Church now stands was erected a small log building which was used for a place of meeting for civil purposes, a school for children and on Sunday for a place of worship for the Protestants of the community.

On the land immediately adjoining was opened the first Anglican graveyard west of Niagara. In this little building, Richard Pollard (who was six years Registrar of Deeds for the District of Hesse), as a Layman, held the services of the Church of England. In the year 1802 he was ordained and became the first rector of the parish of Sand-

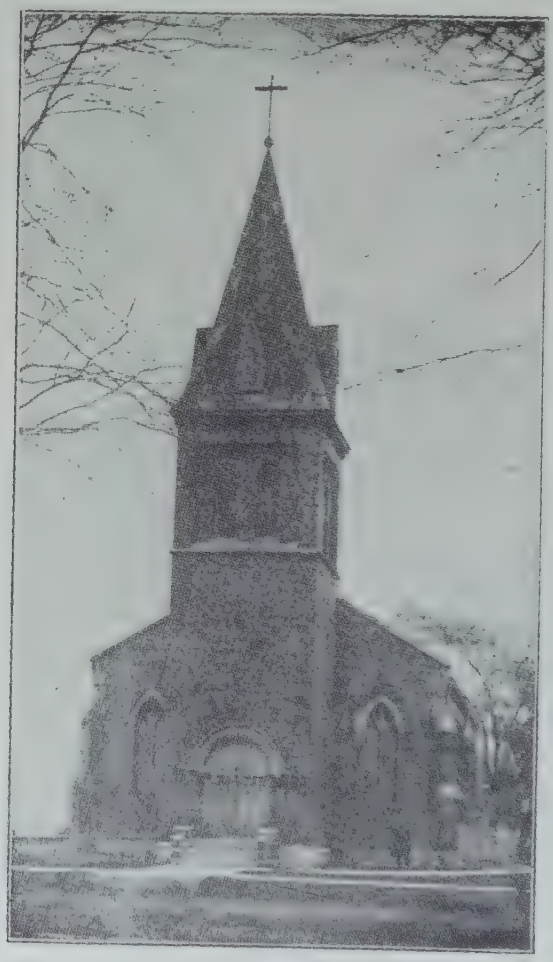
THE BURNING OF THE FIRST CHURCH
by General Harrison's men in September, 1813.

wich with missionary jurisdiction over the whole Western District. In the records of many a family in the Western counties of Ontario appears the name of Richard Pollard as the faithful priest who had baptised, married and committed to the dust many of their members, while over in Michigan the archieves of St. Paul's Church, Detroit, tells us that it was he who founded our church in 1805. As rector of Sandwich he was chaplain to the forces at Fort Malden, now Amherstburg.

The first church was built in 1807 and remained so until after the defeat of Commodore Barclay on Lake Erie in 1813 when the American General Harrison, landing in Amherstburg, passed up what is now known as the Malden Road in pursuit of Proctor's Army, made a short halt at Sandwich where the Baby House became his headquarters, and the little Anglican Church a stable for the Kentucky Horse. After

the defeat of Proctor at the battle of Moraviantown and the death of Tecumseh the American army retreated as fast as it advanced and the little church that had proved a shelter for themselves and their steeds was now given to the flames by the Kentucky Mounted Riflemen. This was in the month of September, 1813.

In 1815 efforts were made to rebuild the church. Assistance was obtained, not only from England but also from the United States.



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, SANDWICH.
Founded in 1803.

Bricks were brought from Buffalo, the edifice was completed contemperanous with Christ Church, Amherstburg in the year 1818.

In reference to the burning of the church, Doctor, afterwards Bishop Strachan, writes in 1814: "The enemy have twice captured the town since the spring of 1813, all the public buildings have been burnt, and much loss sustained by many of the inhabitants." The S. P. G. Societies

report: "The Americans also took possession of Sandwich and Niagara, they burnt the church there, carrying off from Sandwich the church books."

George Gray, of Sandwich, who with his brother Thomas, had the contract of the woodwork and assisted in rebuilding the edifice in 1872, says that he found several pieces of burnt wood and glass, which is additional evidence of the rash acts of Harrison's men in 1813.

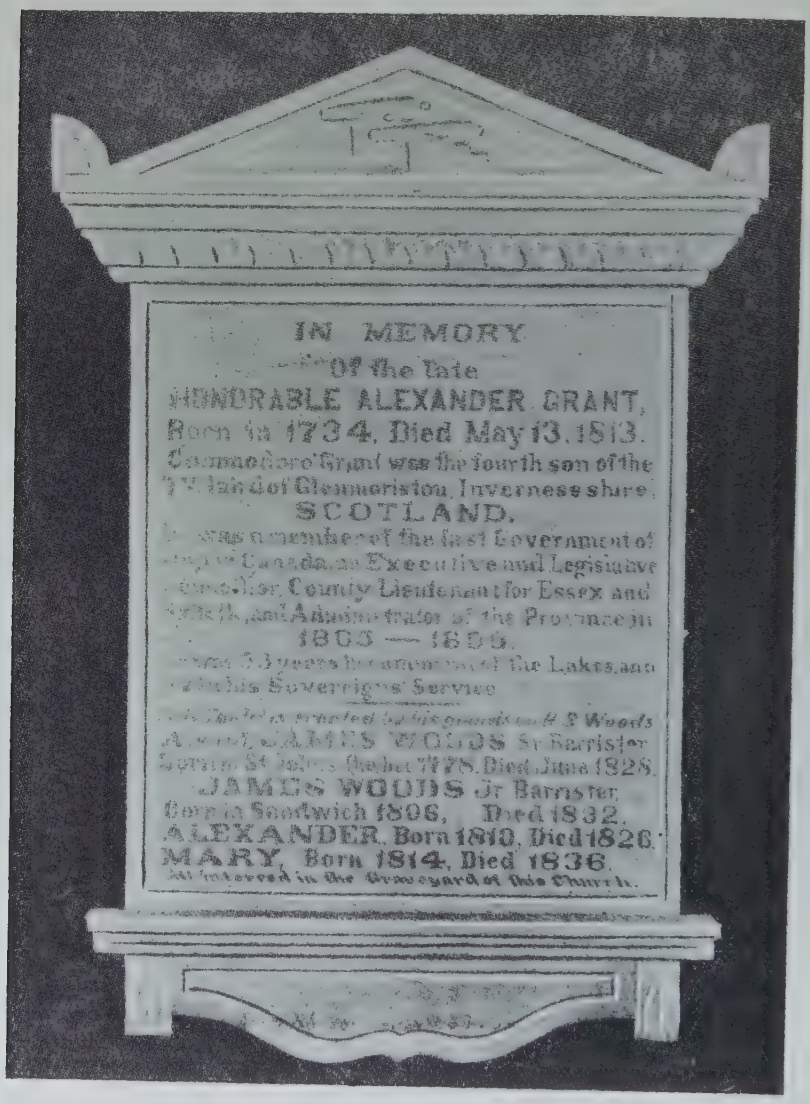
The late Nelson Jenkins, of Walkerville, said that his father was married in the church and thought that it was the first marriage solemnized, which was July 25, 1818.

INTERIOR VIEW OF ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, SANDWICH.

The present steeple was built in 1852 by William Bartlett, late of H. M. Customs and brother of the present Police Magistrate was the contractor; Andrew Botsford and Alanson Elliott assisted Mr. Bartlet in the work at the time.

The present church was built during the incumbency of the Rev. Francis Gore Elliott in 1872. The gentlemen who composed the building committee on this occasion were the Rector Rev. Francis Gore Elliott, Judge Gordon Watts Leggatt, George Fellers, Louis J. Fluett, Abner C. Ellis, Miles Cowan and A. G. McWhinney. Mr. Fellers was the chairman of the building committee while Mr. McWhinney was secretary-treasurer.

It may be interesting to some of our readers to learn that the Masonic Order has been closely associated with the early history of St. John's from 1803 to the present. The firset rector, Rev. Mr. Pollard, being a member of this ancient and honorable order. When the church was



THE COMMODORE GRANT MURAL TABLET.
Which, among others, adorn the interior of St. John's Episcopal Church, Sandwich.

rebuilt in 1872 the corner stone was well and truly laid with Masonic honors by the Most Worshipful Master Justice William Mercer Wilson, assisted by the officers and members of Great Western Lodge No. 47,

A. F. & A. M., Windsor. The officers of the lodge on this important occasion being James Gibson, W. M.; Stephen Lusted, Chaplain; Archibald Whittaker, Senior Warden; James Burnie, Junior Warden, and Geo. W. Mason, Sword Bearer.

The first baptism that took place after the church was rebuilt in 1872 was our respected townsman, George William Gray, and the first marriage solemnized was that of Miss Harriet Bowers to Robert T. Birdseye, both of the Town of Sandwich.

The land on which the church stands was conveyed to the Right Rev. Dr. Stewart, Bishop of Quebec in 1834, by the Crown.

Again referring to the first rector, Mr. Pollard, Mr. Hind has found an entry in the parish records which is as follows: "The Rev. Richard

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH HOUSE,
Northwest corner of Huron and Bedford Streets. Built in 1906.

Pollard of Sandwich was absent from that place from February, 1814, to June, 1815, on account of the war, and was appointed and sent to Earnestown, on the Bay of Quinte, during that period."

Mr. Pollard says that each visit to the garrison at Amherstburg from Sandwich cost him £6 and three days time, and he received for his services as chaplain to the forces £100 per year.

Mr. Pollard was followed by the Rev. Robert Short in 1814, who continued rector of St. John's till 1827. He was unmarried, but later married Miss Maria Forsythe of this town(Sandwich). He went to Lower Canada when, after serving in several missions, he died in 1879 at Montmorenci.

Then came the Rev. Edward Jukes Boswell from 1827 to 1828, when he was transferred to London and became the first missionary stationed in that now Cathedral City, preceding immediately the Rev. Benjamin Cronin, who became the first bishop of the Diocese of Huron on its separation in 1857.

The Rev. Wm. Johnson came from the West Indies to Amherst-

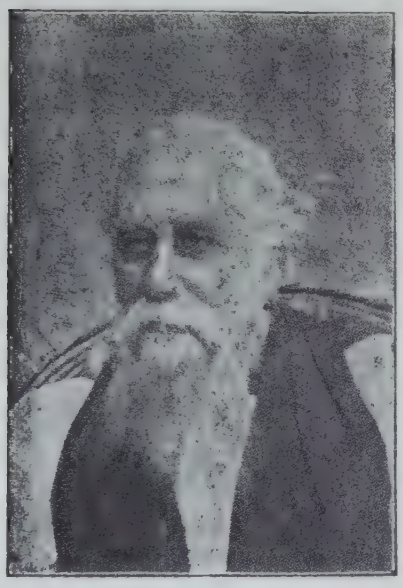
ST. JOHN'S RECTORY.

The house was built during the '30's by a German named George Lawbucker, who afterwards sold it to the Rev. Earl Welby. Mr. Welby occupied it as a rectory until he was called home to England in 1842, when he left it to the parish of St. John's Church. The land on which the rectory stands was legally conveyed to the Church Society of the Diocese of Huron by the Venerable Archdeacon Welby in 1862.

burg, and then to Sandwich as the teacher of the grammam school, 1828, and later was ordained to the ministry, and continued rector till his death, which took place September 5, 1840. It was during his incumbency and in August, 1832, that Col. Prince and family came to Sandwich, and this was followed by the first square pew put in the church. The family consisted of six members and there was not a

vacant pew or place to put one, except the space between the pulpit and the front pew, and it was arranged that Mr. Prince might have his pew built there, and this was done; quite an addition in every way to the little church. The family was most exemplary in its attendance at church, and its influence was felt far and wide. Mr. Prince was one of the wardens from 1834 to 1836, when he became the member of Parliament for Essex.

The Rev. Thomas Earl Welby came as the successor to Mr. Johnson; he was a major in the Army, and had been an officer of the 13th Light Dragoons in India. He was an officer during the rebellion of 1837 at Brantford and had a fine estate and large private means. Mr. Welby was the finest type of an English officer and gentleman and belonged to one of the oldest families in England, antedating the Con-



THE RT. REV. THOMAS EARL WELBY
Bishop of the Island of St. Helena, who was rector of St. John's from 1840 to 1842.

REV. JOHN HURST
Rector from 1559 to 1863.

quest. With his sense of duty as a soldier, and his great regard for his high office as a clergyman of the Church of England, he was soon an active, zealous and much-beloved pastor. Owing to circumstances he was called home to England, and left us in 1842, but he left to the church the rectory he had provided for himself on the bank of the Detroit River and which has been used by the different rectors who have since succeeded him. Not contented with the work he could do about town, Dr. Welby extended his efforts into the country and with the assistance of his late friend, Col. Sparke, he founded what after-church was first built on the Talbot Road, known at that time as the wards became the mission of St. Stephen's, Sandwich West. This Irish Settlement, and among those who took part in its erection were

George Vollans, Edmund Taylor, Robert Nicholson, Richard Walker, John Jessop and Messrs. Robinson and Bennett.

In 1850 Rev. Thomas Earl Welby was appointed Archdeacon of George in the diocese of Capetown. On Ascension Day, 1862, he was consecrated at Lambath Palace Chapel, Second Bishop of St. Helena. He was 37 years Bishop of St. Helena and died on the feast of the Epiphany 1899, being killed by a fall from his carriage, in the 89th year of his age. His diocese included the islands of St. Helana, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha in the South Atlantic Ocean, and formed part of the ecclesistical Province of South Africa.

In 1843 came the Rev. Wm. Ritchie, who remained till 1851, when he went to West Guilliambury, County of Simcoe; he with the Rev. Mr. Leitch, came from the Presbyterian Church to our Communion,

REV. FRANCIS GORE ELLIOTT
Rector from 1863 to 1879.

REV. RICHARD W. JOHNSTONE
Rector from 1879 to 1887.

and was ordained by Bishop Strachan, the first Bishop of Toronto, in 1843, and appointed at once to Sandwich.

The Rev. E. H. Dewar came in 1853. While rector of St. John's, he succeeded in founding a church in Windsor—All Saints—which has now a large and influential congregation, fine church buildings and a well-trained surplus choir, the present rector being the Rev. Rural Dean Chadwick. Mr. Dewar's ministry ceased at Sandwich in 1857 and devoted all his energies to the building up the parish of All Saints. In 1859 he resigned and became rector of Thornhill, which parish he faithfully served until his death in the autumn of 1862.

In addition to his other duties in 1856 the Rev. Mr. Dewar published a monthly paper called "The Churchmans' Friend."

"The Point," below Amherstburg, one of the most prominent men in His Majesty's service in the early days. He studied for the church in Montreal and was ordained by Bishop Strachan. His first care was in the Township of Colchester. He was rector of St. John's from 1863 to 1879. It is told of his father that he was the means of saving Gen. Proctor from being shot by Tecumseh at Moraviantown by throwing up his rifle.

The Rev. Richard W. Johnstone followed from 1879 to 1887. He was born at Tulah, Ireland, in 1835, entered Trinity College, Dublin,

RT. REV. DAVID WILLIAMS
The present Bishop of the Diocese of Huron.

REV. DUNCAN H. HIND
The present rector of St. John's.

The Rev. John Hurst succeeded Mr. Dewar from 1859 to 1863. He also conducted services in All Saints, Windsor, in addition to his work here and in 1863 he resigned his charge at St. John's and continued as rector of All Saints until 1873 when he ceased his ministry in that important parish and went to England where he became secretary of the Colonial and Continental Church Society. He became Vicar of St. Marks, Tollington Park, London, in 1881, and was appointed rector of St. Swithin's Church in 1892. He died February 26th, 1903.

The Rev. Francis Gore Elliott succeeded Mr. Hurst. He was a native of the County of Essex, eldest son of Col. Matthew Elliott of

as a divinity student and ordained a deacon by Bishop Cronyn, in London, Ont., in 1859, and a priest in 1862. Serving in various parishes he became rector of Sandwich where he served eight years. He was superanuated in 1893. He was a man of most scholarly attainments and genial disposition. He died at Fort Gratiot, Mich., February 24, 1906, aged 71 years. His remains were interred in St. John's graveyard.

Rev. Duncan H. Hind, the present rector, succeeded Mr. Johnstone

MR. A. G. McWHINNEY

Who rendered valuable services as secretary-treasurer of the building committee when St. John's Churchh was rebuilt in 1872. Some years after he was promoted and was appointed Superintendent of the Government Mail Service for this district, with headquarters at London, Ont., to which city he moved and took up his residence with his family. During the year 1905 he visited Ireland for his health, but unfortunately his health failed him and he died at Belfast, Ireland, July 10, 1905.

MILES R. B. COWAN

Also a member of the building committee when the church was rebuilt in 1872; was born in Sandwich, March 5, 1833; appointed to Her Majesty's customs in 1855 and filled the duties of that office for 41 years. Held a commission as ensign in No. 1 militia company at Sandwich, organized during the Fenian raids in 1865 and 1870 and received a medal for services rendered at that time. He at present resides with his family in Windsor and conducts a custom's brokerage office and insurance office on Ouellette avenue, Windsor, at the present time.

and entered upon his appointed duties August 10, 1887. Mr. Hind was born in Toronto June 24, 1853, and educated in King's College, Nova Scotia. He passed several years in the Northwest on the C. P. R. survey, and returning to Nova Scotia was ordained by the late Bishop Burney in 1879. Mr. Hind is a son of the late Professor Henry Y. Hind. Since assuming the rectorship of St. John's Parish he has succeeded in making many improvements, being very ably assisted in all his undertakings by his parishioners. Among the improvements above mentioned being the new brick Church House erected in 1906.

On Sunday, September 20, 1903, was celebrated the one hundredth anniversary—or the centenary—of St. John's Church, Sandwich. For one hundred years the Episcopalians of Sandwich have been loyal to their little church, and well they might be, for it was established by

The Choir of St. John's Church.

Those standing are, William Scott, Harry Hind, Jos. L. Slagg, Organ-t; Rev. D. H. Hind, Rector; Charles Yahne, Fred. Neal, Misses Gertrude Sparks, Kate Parker, Mintha Wintemute and Alice Neal. Those sitting are, Misses Leola Gifford, Hazel Lazerus, Rose Leschied, Bertha Wintemute, Barbara Neal and Almeda Smith.

heroes and supported from the affections of the people when money was scarce and ministerial talent difficult to secure.

A large number from Windsor, Sandwich and vicinity were present to hear the address of Judge Robt. S. Woods, of Chatham, which ad-

dress was a clear and succinc htistory of the Essex frontier, as well as the story of the early struggles and later triumphs of St. John's church. The old church abounds in historic interest. The church yard, which forms a fitting background for the sacred edifice, is as worthy of commemoration. Among those who sleep, "each in his narrow cell," are makers of history, as well as the "rude forefathers" who struggled with foes of flesh and blood in addition to the giants of the forest, for the land along the Detroit river is historic ground, the scene of the war of 1812. Inside the quaint old church are marble tablets which serve to refresh the names of men and women of past generations in

ST. JOHN'S GRAVEYARD—OLD PORTION.

Looking from the southeast corner, near Bedford Street. It is one of the oldest Protestant Parish Graveyards in the Niagara District.

the memories of the present. The church has recently been renovated and provided with a new pipe organ, the latter being dedicated to the memory of the late Richard Pollard, the first rector of the church. It may be fittingly mentioned here that the mural decorations, the tinting of the walls, is the work of James Rosier, who gave his services free. Some changes have been made, notably in the position occupied by the choir. The new organ is rich in tone and is an instrument that is a credit to the venerable surroundings.

The following is a list of the gentlemen who have filled the position of Church Wardens from 1821 to the present—1909:

1821—George Jacob and James Little.
1822—John McGregor and Joseph Hamilton.
1823—Wm. Elliott and J. W. Little.
1824—Wm. Hands and J. W. Little.
1825—James Woods and J. W. Little.
1826—George Jacob and Charles Eliot.
1827—George Jacob and Robert Wrist.
1828—George Jacob and Charles Askin.
1829—George Jacob and Joseph Woods.
1830—George Jacob and Charles Askin.
1831—George Jacob and James Woods.
1832—George Jacob and J. L. Williams.
1833—George Jacob and John A. Wilkinson.
1834—Charles Eliot and John Prince.
1835—Abraham Unsworth and John Prince.
1836—Abraham Unsworth and John Prince.
1837—Abraham Unsworth and J. B. Laughton.
1838—Abraham Unsworth and J. B. Laughton.
1839—Abraham Unsworth and J. B. Laughton.
1840—Abraham Unsworth and J. B. Laughton.
1840—Abraham Unsworth and J. B. Laughton.
1841—Wm. R. Wood and Louis J. Fluett.
1842—Wm. R. Wood and Thos. Woodbridge.
1843—Wm. R. Wood and Thos. Woodbridge.
1844—Wm. R. Wood and J. B. Laughton.
1845—Wm. R. Wood and A. K. Dewson.
1846—Wm. R. Wood and A. K. Dewson.
1847—Wm. R. Wood and W. P. Vidal.
1848—Wm. R. Wood and W. P. Vidal.
1849—
1850—Paul J. Salter and George Bullock.
1851—Paul J. Salter and George Bullock.
1852—Paul J. Salter and George Bullock.
1853—Paul J. Salter and Thos. Woodbridge.
1854—Paul J. Salter and Thos. Woodbridge.
1855—Paul J. Salter and Thos. Woodbridge.
1856—Thos. Woodbridge and John Adley.
1857—Thos. Woodbridge and John Adley.
1858—Thomas Woodbridge and John Adley.
1859—Paul J. Salter and John Adley.
1860—Paul J. Salter and Joseph Miller.
1860—Paul J. Salter and Joseph Miller.
1861—Paul J. Salter and J. H. Wilkinson.
1862—Paul J. Salter and J. H. Wilkinson.
1863—James Woodbridge and J. H. Wilkinson.
1864—Thos. Wright and J. H. Wilkinson.
1865—Cyrus Dobson and J. H. Wilkinson.
1866—Miles Cowan and John Green.
1867—A. C. Ellis and George Jessop.
1868—A. C. Ellis and J. H. Wilkinson.
1869—A. G. McWhinney and A. C. Ellis.
1871—A. G. McWhinney and A. C. Ellis.
1872—A. G. McWhinney and A. C. Ellis.
1873—S. M. Goddard and John Wright.
1874—Geo. O'C. Leech and Frank E. Marcon.
1875—Geo. O'C. Leech and Frank E. Marcon.
1877—John Spiers and A. C. Vernor.
1878—A. C. Vernor and John Spiers.
1879—Thomas McWhinney and C. H. Ashdown.
1880—Fred Neal and A. C. Vernor.
1881—Fred Neal and A. C. Vernor.
1881—Fred Neal and A. C. Vernor.
1882—Fred Neal and A. C. Vernor.
1883—A. H. Nilson and A. C. Vernor.
1884—A. H. Nielsen and Fred Neal.
1885—A. W. Phillips and Arthur Manser.
1886—A. W. Phillips and John Spiers.
1887—A. W. Phillips and John Spiers.
1888—G. W. Mason and John Spiers.
1889—G. W. Mason and John Spiers.
1890—Joseph Leggatt and G. R. M. Pentland.
1891—Joseph Leggatt and G. R. M. Pentland.
1892—Fred Neal and G. R. M. Pentland.
1893—John V. Gray and G. R. M. Pentland.
1894—Norris McWhinney and G. R. M. Pentland
1895—Norris McWhinney and G. R. M. Pentland.
1896—David Tasker and G. R. M. Pentland.
1897—David L. Carley and G. R. M. Pentland.
1898—Orlando Pickard and G. R. M. Pentland.
1899—W. H. Gray and G. R. M. Pentland.
1900—W. H. Gray and G. R. M. Pentland.
1901—Percy T. Sunley and David Tasker.
1902—William Hill and David Tasker.
1903—William Hill and David Tasker.
1904—William Hill and David Tasker.
1905—William Hill and David Tasker.
1906—William Hill and David Tasker.
1907—William Hill and David Tasker.
1908—William Hill and David Tasker.
1909—William Hill and David Tasker.

THE METHODIST CHURCH—PAST AND PRESENT.

The first religious service conducted by a minister of the Methodist communion in this part of Canada was on Wednesday, August 15, 1804, in the old Court Room, Sandwich, by a well-known and able missionary worker, the Rev. Nathan Bangs.

The first Methodist Chapel was built on Mill Street, Sandwich, in the year 1838, the ground for the site of the building being donated by Mrs. John B. Laughton. And the first regular services were commenced in the beginning of 1839.

From 1839 and for many years after the Methodist Church of Sandwich was an important institution; it was the principle church of that denomination in the country and the circuit of this part of Essex was known as Sandwich circuit with the Windsor Methodist Church as one of the points of call. In time Windsor increased in importance,

and the circuit was called the Sandwich and Windsor circuit. Sandwich, however, like many other towns in Canada has had its dull periods, and it was during one of these that the little company of Methodists became so small they decided to throw in their lot with the Windsor Church. The Chapel which they had erected was turned over to the Windsor congregation who in turn sold it to the municipality of the Town of Sandwich for a council chamber and other purposes in April, 1879. The building is being used for a council chamber and fire hall at the present time. The addition to the side of the building and the hose tower was built after the purchase was made by the town.

THE FIRST METHODIST CHAPEL.
Built on Mill Street in 1838. Now used for municipal purposes by the Town of Sandwich.

The new Methodist Church is a handsome brick structure erected about two hundred yards south of the Court House in 1906. The church is illuminated in the day time by two handsome stained glass and a number of smaller windows, and at night by the latest appliances in gas illumination. In the front of the church are five square stones that have been set in the brick work as land marks of the liberal donations of the various societies and friends of the congregation. These stones bear the inscriptions: "The Building Committee," "The Ladies' Aid," "Hon. R. F. Sutherland, M. P.," "A. H. Clarke, M. P.," and "J. E. Stone, County Warden in 1906."

The Thompson Bros., of Windsor, were the contractors of the stone and brick work, and Frank B. Tofflemire, Walkerville, the woodwork.

THE NEW METHODIST CHURCH.
Built in 1906. Dedicated May 12, 1907. Thompson, contractor.
Building Committee—D. L. Wigle, chairman; J. A. McCormick, secretary-treasurer; Robt. Maisey, J. E. Millen, C. E. Wadge, Wm. Wright, W. D. Yaney, and Rev. Robert Hicks.

THE REV. SAMUEL J. ALLEN
The present pastor in charge.

The first pastor of the new church was the Rev. Robert Hicks. The edifice was dedicated to the service of God May 12, 1907, by the Rev. Jasper Wilson, of Leamington, Chairman of the District. Mr. Wilson

was ably assisted in the services by the pastor and several other ministers.

REV. ROBERT HICKS
Pastor of the new church, before and after it was built in 1906.

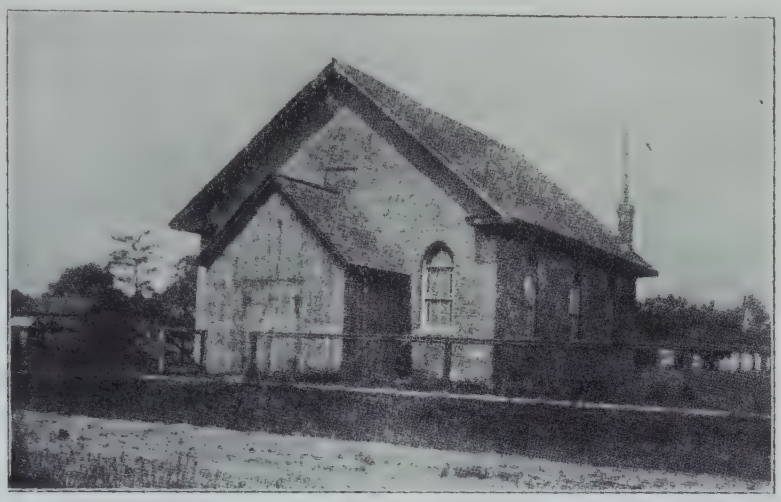
H. C. Guillot.
A prominent worker in the early days of Methodism in this District.

Daniel L. Wigle.
Chairman of the Building Committee of the present Church.

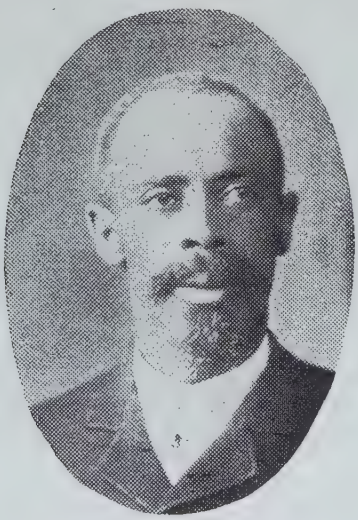
Some of the ministers who were in charge of the first church in Sandwich were the Revs. Ames, Edward White, William Williams, Tucker, Clewworthy, Claire, Manley Benson and R. H. Fyfe.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

As early as the year 1843 regular Sabbath services were held under the auspices of the Baptist Communion in Sandwich. During the year 1851 a brick edifice was erected on Lot 22 West Peter Street, the corner stone being laid the first day of August of that year.



THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.
Erected in 1851.

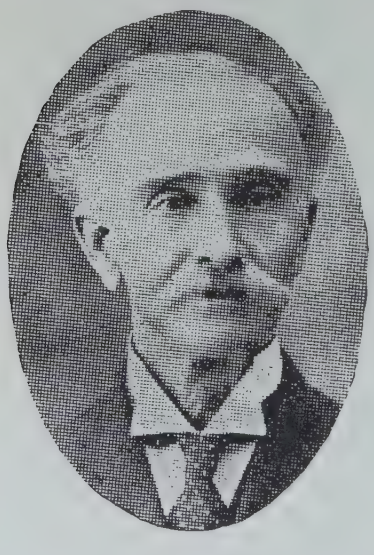


ROBERT H. JACKSON
Who was a deacon of the First Baptist Church and also a member of the town council at the time of his death. He died August 14, 1903.

Some of the pastors and deacons who have labored among the people of this denomination in this vicinity and who have been in charge of the church here from 1843 to the present are: Major Stevens, Henry Brent, James Madison Lightfoot, Wilson Carter, Elder Wilson, Jushua Thornton, Rev. Charles Brown, Rev. Wesley Redd, John Hubbs, Anthony Bingey, Elder Wilts, Arthur Williams, William Watkins and Robert Jackson. The present pastor in charge is the Rev. Charles L. Wells.

THE ESSEX COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized at the City of Windsor, in the County of Essex, on January 19, 1904, when the following officers were elected:



FRANCIS CLEARY

Was born November 9, 1840, near the Town of Enniskillen, County Fermanagh, Ireland, and came to Canada with his parents when but a year old. After receiving a thorough education he was admitted to the practice of law in 1867. He was a member of the Windsor council four years, three of which he occupied the mayor's chair, succeeding the late Dr. John Coventry. He has been President of the Essex County Historical Society since its organization in 1904, and has taken a very deep interest in its welfare since the first day it was organized, in fact, it may be safely said that a great deal of the practical work accomplished by the society has been mainly due to the enthusiastic and sacrificing effortss of its president.

Mr. Cleary is the present local Registrar of the High Court of Justice, Registrar of Surrogate Court and Clerk of the County Court of Essex.

A. PHILLIPE E. PANET

was the first vice-president of the Essex County Historical Society when it was organized, and takes a deep interest in the affairs at the present time. He is also the librarian of the Essex Law Association.

Francis Cleary, President; A. Phie Pauet, Vice-President; A. J. E. Belleparche, Secretary-Treasurer, and Miss Jean D. Barr, as Corresponding Secretary.

The aims and objects of the Society may be briefly stated as follows: To invite all persons who are interested in the natural, civil or ecclesiastical history of the Province to become members. To request all pioneers or their representatives to co-operate with the Society in procuring, collecting or donating contributions of incidents, papers, pamphlets, books, maps, portraits, Indian relics, natural curiosities and ancient records bearing on the early history of the country.

At the first regular meeting of the Society a paper was read by the President, "Notes on the Early History of the County of Essex."

On June 1st and 2nd, 1904, the Ontario Historical Society held their

MISS JEAN BARR,

the corresponding secretary of the Essex County Historical Society, comes of a newspaper family and is the youngest sister of Robert Barr, the well-known author, who was for years a staff writer on the Detroit Free Press. She has contributed short stories to magazines and journals. Her work is principally along historical lines.

A. W. MARSH,

Secretary-Treasurer of The Echo Printing Co., is an ardent student of Essex historical affairs. His paper, "The Place Names of Essex County," has been published and is considered a valuable addition to the county history.

annual meeting at Windsor, which was considered a most successful one. During these days the visiting members were escorted by local members to Sandwich and Amherstburg where many historical places of interest were visited. In the evenings meetings were held at which many historical papers were read by the members of the Ontario Society and members of the local Society.

Since the organization of the Society meetings have been annually held at which papers connected with historical places and events of the county have been contributed and read by members.

The Society had also caused three mural bronze tablets to be placed, two in Windsor commemorating the Battle of Windsor, December 4, 1838, and one in Sandwich on the "Baby Mansion," erected about 1790.

THE LATE ROBERT STUART WOODS

A reference to the counties of Essex and Kent would not be complete without mention of the late Robert Stuart Woods, Junior Judge of the County Court of Kent, and who died at Chatham, November 20, 1906, aged 87 years. The late judge was born in the Town of Sandwich in 1819 and was educated in the district grammar schools under the Rev. David Robertson and the late William Johnson at Sandwith. In 1837 came the rebellion and the young student went to the relief of To- ronto under Col. McNab, as one of the famous fifty-six men of "Gore," in the steamer "Gore," by means of whom, on the first day of the rebellion, the city was saved from McKerzie's forces. He continued with Col. McNab throughout the campaign, and of one of the exploits of that force, the cutting out of the "Caroline," Judge Woods has written an interesting account. He was called to the bar in 1842 and was solicitor of the county council of the Western District from 1846 to 1849 and was the oldest municipal officer in Kent. He was a prominent figure in the history of what was known as the Western District. His publication in 1896 of "Harrison Hall and its Associations" is a most valuable contribution to the early history of that district.

THE TOWN OF WALKERVILLE.

Walkerville, a town known throughout the civilized world, because of its many and varied industries, and most of all from its world's famous distillery, is beautifully situated on the Detroit Riven, touching Windsor on its eastern boundary.

Walkerville is one of the most complete and self-contained municipalities in the Dominion, and might be called a city in epitome. It has a system of sewerage covering every street and all it's highways are paved with the dost modern materials.

At the very beginning of its career it began to build for the future and its shade trees, lawns and other topographical features are the admiration of all visitors.

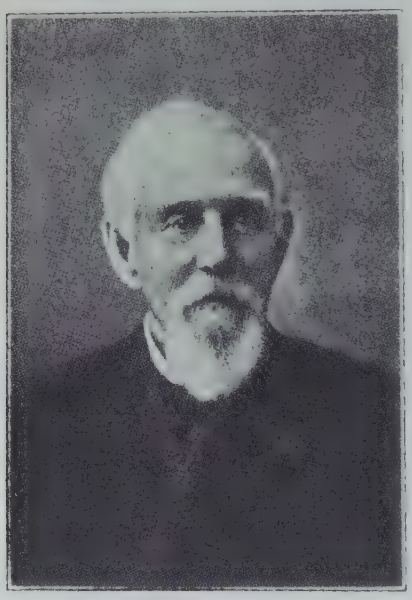
Educationally it is quite in the ban with more pretentious places, and one of its institutions is a public library.

Visit of the Forty-Eighth Highlanders
to Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited, Walkerville, Canada, May 24th, 1895.

It is well supplied with breathing spots in the shape of parks and bowling greens, and its latest addition to the means or recreation is a splendid boat club house, to replace the old one destroyed by fire in 1908.

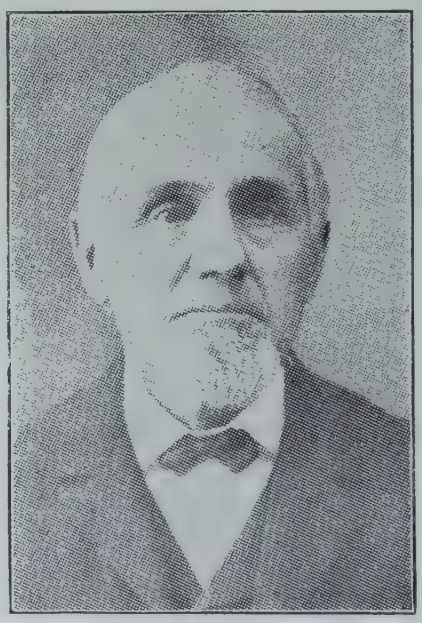
Its three churches, Anglican, Methodist and Presbyterian, are among the first in the Province, with charming surroundings.

Its Government from the beginning has throughout been of the most efficient character, being drawn always from the cream of the business men and to this fact may be ascribed in a great measure the



HIRAM WALKER.

The founder of the Town of Walkerville, and also the founder of the great firm of Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited. He was born in East Douglass, Massachusetts, July 4, 1816. In 1858 he came to Walkerville, where in a small way he commenced the distillery business. As time passed he was joined in the business by his three sons, and the partnership was known as Hiram Walker & Sons until 1890, when the firm was incorporated as Hiram Walker & Sons, Limited. Either personally, or in conjunction with his sons, he assisted in starting several new industries in Walkerville. He also did much to encourage good farming and stock raising in this vicinity. He died January 12, 1899, and was noted for his great energy, intelligence and benevolence.



HIRAM A. WALKER,

Mayor of the Town of Walkerville for the years 1890, 1891, and 1892.

phenominal development of the town, industrially, educationally and esthetically.

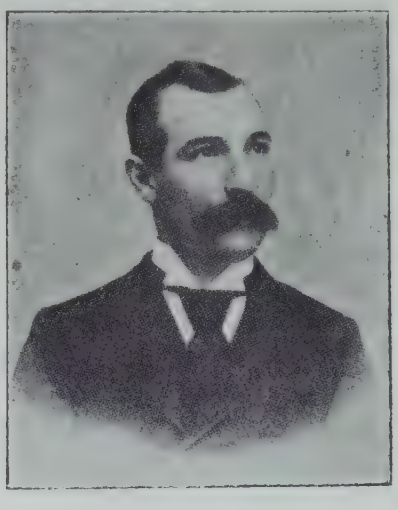
Two chartered banks—Commerce and Home—are well represented with branches domiciled in buildings that would be a credit to any city.

Walkerville's shipping facilities are of the best. It is traversed by the trains of three trunk lines—Pere Marquette, Grand Trunk and Wabash, while its ample docks are the constant calling place of all the Great Canadian passenger and freight lines of steamers, among these being the palatial steamers of the Northern Navigation Company and of the Merchants Line.

Another prime convenience is its ferry service running to Detroit every twenty minutes in summer and every half hour in winter.

The town of Walkerville was incorporated by a special Act of

THOMAS SMITH.
Mayor for the years 1903 and 1904.

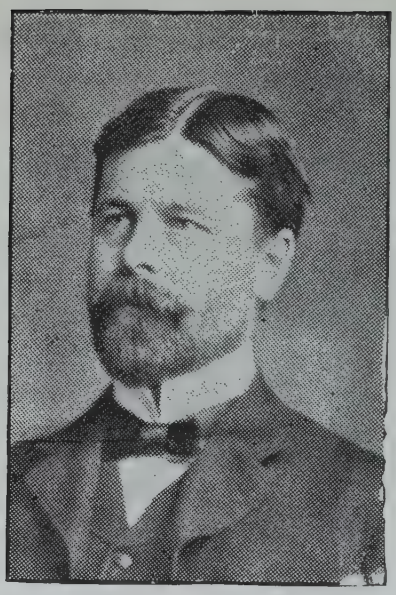


JOHN BOTT
Mayor for the year 1896.

THOMAS REID.
Mayor for the years 1897 and 1898.

ROBERT KERR.
Mayor for the years 1899 to 1900.

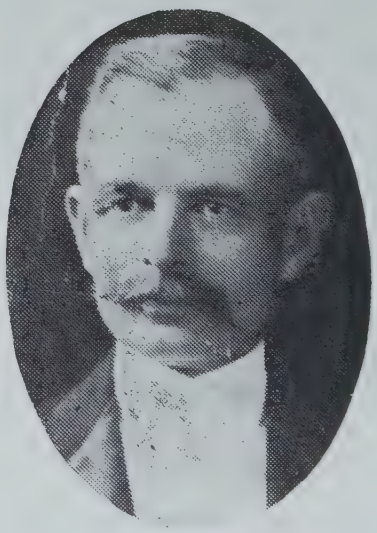
Parliament, May 5, 1890, Hiram A. Walker, a nephew of the late founder was its first mayor and held the office for the years 1890, 1891 and 1892. The gentlemen who succeeded him were Thomas Smith, in



E. G. SWIFT,
Mayor for the years 1901, 1902 and 1903.

JOHN E. DOBIE.
Mayor of the Town of Walkerville for the years 1904 and 1905. He is at present the editor and publisher of the *Walkerville Herald* which was established in 1897.

W. C. WHITE,
Mayor for the year 1906.



E. C. RUSSELL,
Mayor for years 1907 and 1908.

1893 and 1894; C. M. Walker, 1894 and 1895; John Bott, 1896; Thomas Reid, 1897 and 1898; Robert Kerr, 1899 and 1900; E. G. Swift, 1901, 1902 and 1903; John E. Dobie, 1904 and 1905; W. C. White, 1906;

C. L. CHILVERS,
The present Mayor of the Town of Walkerville.

C. H. ROBINSON.

E. C. Russell, 1907 and 1908. The present mayor is Charles L. Chilvers.

Cecil H. Robinson, the present efficient and obliging town clerk has filled the office since the town's incorporation in 1890.

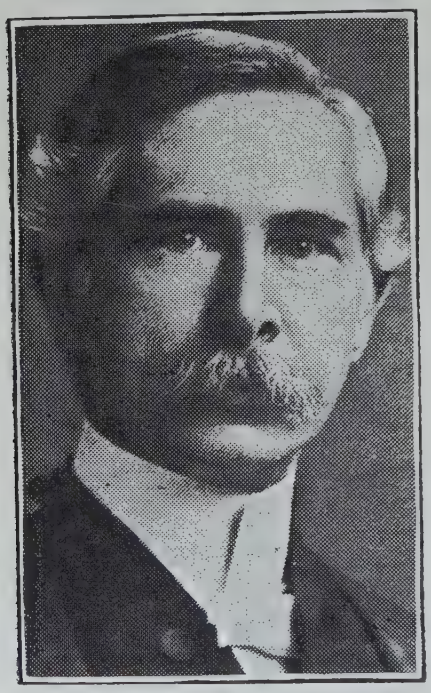
HOW THE FIRST PARLIAMENTRY ELECTION WAS HELD.

The following narrative is copied from an old newspaper clipping in the possession of Miss E. Mears, a decendant of one of the original English families who settled in Sandwich about the year 1776.

"As early as 1788, the town had laid out and designated as the county seat of the Western Division, comprising the present counties of Essex, Kent and Lambton."

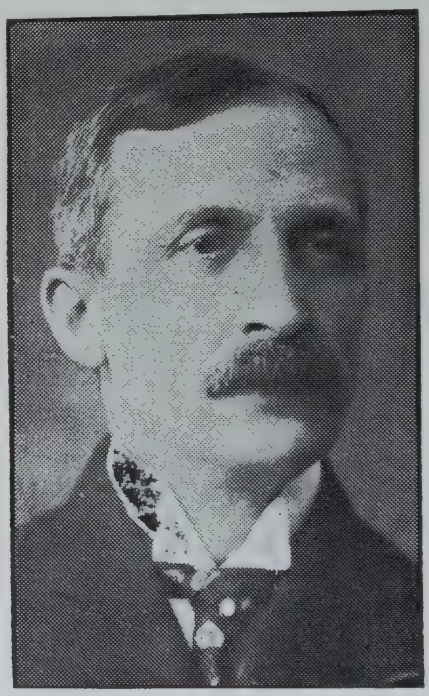
An amusing incident is related of the election of the first member of the Provincial Parliament from this district.

A writ was issued and sent to the sheriff, William Hands, notifying him of the election, the day on which it was to be held and directing that proper notice be given to the citizens of the district, that they might have an opportunity to exercise their legitimate right of franchise. The appointed day came, the sheriff, either from negligence or a want of due appreciation of the force of the writ, had neglected to give the requisite notice. The day brought with it a remembrance of the neglected duty, however, and the sheriff hastened to the inn kept by Forsyth, and there found in company with that gentleman, John Cornwell and Wm.



HON. JUSTICE R. F. SUTHERLAND.

Who was Member for Nor Essex in the Domii ion Parliament, and apnointed a Judge of the High Court Oct. 22, 1909.



ALFRED H. CLARKE.

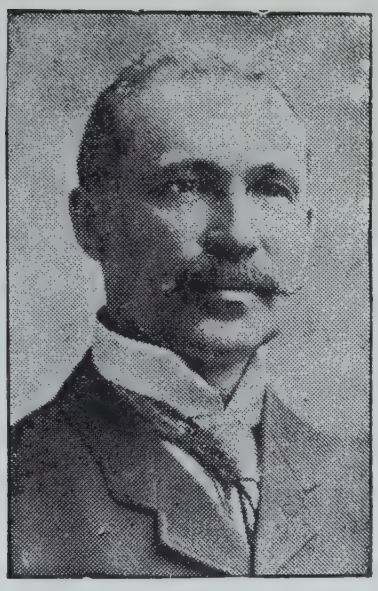
The present member for South Essex in the Dominion Parliament.

McCray, two names well remembered by those who are familiar with the early history of the place.

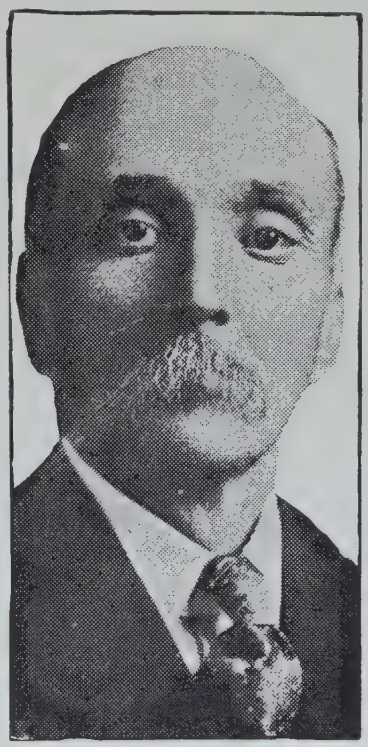
"Gentlemen" said the sheriff, "this is election day, come with me." They proceeded together to the Court room, when the sheriff commanded them to choose their member. Cornwell moved that McCray be the member, but before the motion could be seconded, McCray moved that Cornwell should represent the district, which was seconded, and John Cornwell, by the hearty response of both voice, was elected to represent

the Western District in the Provincial Parliament for the ensuing four years.

However, informal this transaction may seem, there was certainly simple-hearted disinterestedness of purpose that modern politicians would do well to imitate."



HON. JOSEPH O. REAUME, M. D.,
Minister of Public Works and Member for North Essex in the Ontario Legislature.



CHARLES N. ANDERSON, M. D.,
The present Member for South Essex in the Ontario Legislature.

In 1842 the elections for member of Parliament were held and the poll was open from nine o'clock Monday morning until the following Saturday night at six o'clock. There was only one polling place and all electors came to Sandwich to vote.

OLD FORT MALDEN.

The land comprising the site of old Fort Malden, around which so much of Canadian interest centres, with at least two bastions of the old fort in fairly well preserved condition, is now owned by but three individuals and might be purchased at a figure which would be merely nominal, when compared with its value as a national park, for which purpose it should ever have been retained.

On the evacuation of Detroit in 1796 a British military post was established in the township of Malden, known as Fort Amberstburg or Fort Malden, which thus became the chief southwestern headquarters of the new province of Upper Canada.

This fort at Amberstburg became a most important military and civil post about which, especially during the wars of 1812-14 and 1837-38, there were carried on military operations of great moment in the history of Canada, in which the service of both British regulars and Canadian militia were enlisted.

WM. H. McEVOY.

Deputy Reeve of Amherstburg in 1888 and a member of the County Council. He was also Mayor of the town of Amherstburg for six years. Mr. McEvoy died suddenly December 29, 1908.

FRANKLIN A. HOUGH.

Mayor of the Town of Amherstburg for the years 1908 and 1909, who has made strong efforts to have Fort Malden made a national park. He is being ably supported in his efforts by the Essex County Council, the Essex County Historical Society and the Ontario Historical Society.

In 1812, from here the force went, by command of Col. St. George, that repelled General Cass at the Canard bridge; from here by direction of Col. Proctor, the intercepting parties under Col. St. George and Chief Tecumseh, crossed the river and by the engagements at Brownstown on Aug. 6th and Maguaga Aug. 13 cut off the train of supplies intended

for the Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan forces at Fort Detroit, also capturing despatches from Gen. Hull; from here Gen. Sir Isaac Brock, who assumed command on Aug. 1st of the same year, took up the victorious march against Detroit; from here also, and from Fort Detroit after its capture were directed the operations on the Raisin and Maumee and before Fort Stephenson in Ohio; and from the government docks here Admiral Barclay stood out to give honorable battle to Commodore Perry on Lake Erie on Sept. 8th, 1813.

In 1838 it was at this point the American schooner Anne was taken; from here Major Townsend marched with a detachment of the 32nd Regiment of Foot, in company with Capt. Glasgow's artillery corps, and dislodged the insurgents from Fighting island on 24th February; from here five companies of regulars and two hundred militia and Indians under Gen. Maitland crossed over to Pelee Island and drove out the self-styled patriots, capturing the notorious "General" Sutherland; and from here Col. Broderick marched to the relief of Essex militia already on the ground and routed the last of the "brigands and pirates" in the Battle of Windsor.

The American general, Harrison, in command of the forces who drove out our troops, effected a temporary occupation towards the close of the war of 1812-14, thus making old Fort Malden the only fortified post ever held by the Americans in Canada.

NEWSPAPERS, PAST AND PRESENT, ALONG THE ESSEX FRONTIER.

The County of Essex did not have the distinction of issuing the first paper in the Province of Ontario, but this county was among the first municipalities to be the proud possessor of a newspaper.

Nova Scotia led all the provinces of the Dominion in the establishment of a paper, the Halifax Gazette. This was in the year 1752, three years after the town was founded. It was of American origin, the founder being Bartholomew Green, whose father before him established the first paper in the United States, and whose grandfather is recognized as the father of printing on the continent. The Halifax Gazette is to-day the oldest living paper in America.

In Ontario the Upper Canada Gazette or American Oracle, was the first attempt in 1793, by Louis Roy, a Frenchman, at Niagara, but as far as can be learned this publication had a very short history.

In other parts of the Province papers were published in Hamilton and Toronto. The first in Toronto was the Telegraph, in 1840. The Globe was issued in 1843.

It was in the thirties that newspaperdom began to blossom in this province and this Western District, of which Sandwich was the most important point, can lay claim to be, if not the first, among the very first to support a newspaper.

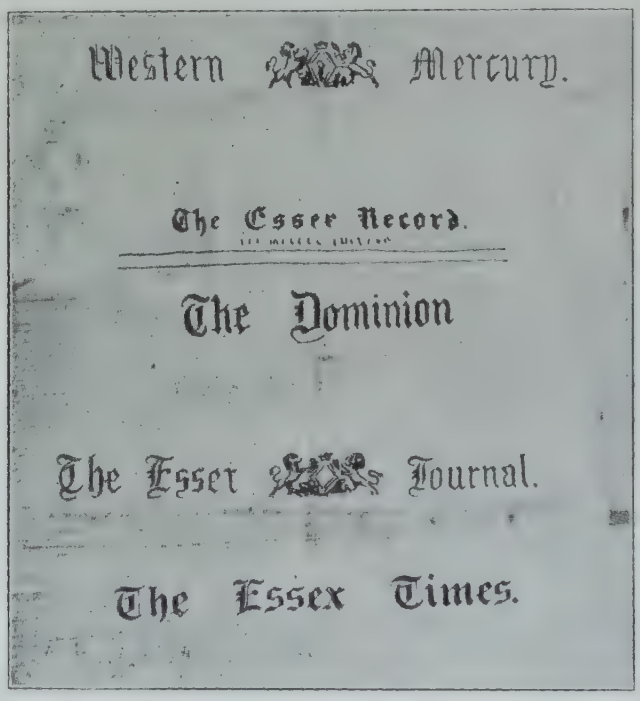
The Sandwich Emigrant was started in 1830 by John Cowan and continued until 1837. It was followed by the Canadian Emigrant and edited by James M. Cowan, a brother of Miles and the late William

Cowan. This was published about three years. It was followed by the Western Herald published by H. C. Grant in 1838. In 1844 Col. Arthur Rankin issued a paper called the Standard.

The British Canadian was the name of another short-lived publication in 1857 and the Western Mercury saw the light of day in 1858 but

Mr. Ewan was appointed sheriff in May, 1856, and relinquished the editorial chair, the paper being purchased by Robinson & Wade, printers and publishers.

The Herald, it would appear, was not a shining success under the new proprietors, for in 1860 the plant was quietly moved over the river when the creditors weren't looking. Alexander Bartlet and Pat Con-



FAC-SIMILE OF SOME OF THE FORMER NEWSPAPER HEADINGS.

The Western Mercury, of April 2, 1859; *The Essex Record* (tri-weekly), of April 24, 1865; *The Dominion*, of January 13, 1872; *The Essex Journal*, of January 13, 1872; *The Essex Times*, of October 26, 1876.

way were among the heavy mourners.

The Canada Oak was published at Sandwich by D. A. McMullen. In the issue of May 13, 1853, the motto under the head line read, "Hold Fast the Mother Sod."

In 1844 Thomas Ireland published a paper in Sandwich but its name is not remembered by the old residents.

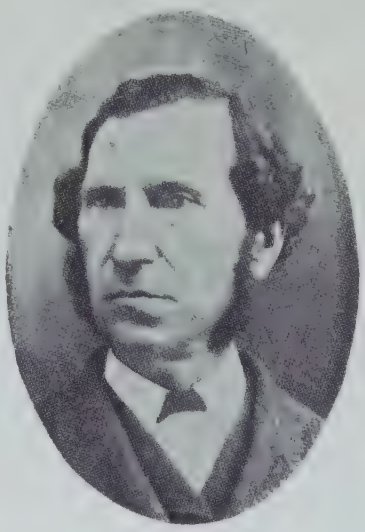
In 1856 The Churchman was published monthly by the Rev. E. H. Dewar, rector of St. John's Sandwich.

The Maple Leaf was published in Sandwich by James H. Wilkinson from 1856 to 1858 in a brick office on lot 2, east Bedford street.

The Dominion was established in Windsor by Messrs. Richmond & White about the early part of 1870. After running a short time it was purchased by Messrs. McKee & Murdock who moved the plant to Sandwich, and for a short time published it in a building on Lot 5, West Bedford street. Robert Timms, ex-Alderman of Windsor, worked as a journey man printer in the office at that time and the writer was the office boy. The paper continued publication only a few months when Mr. McKee retired and sold his interest in the paper to John L. Murdock, who moved the plant further down the street to a building on lot 8, West Bedford, where the St. John's Church now stands. About

HON. WM. D. BALFOUR

came to Essex County in November, 1874, and established the "Amherstburg Echo" with Mr. John A. Auld. He afterwards became president of the Amherstburg Echo Printing Co. He was Reeve of Amherstburg from 1878 to 1882. Was elected to represent South Essex at a bye-election in 1882 and was re-elected at four general elections and made Provincial Secretary in 1896. He died in August of the same year after filling the office only one month.



JOHN L. MURDOCH.

Was the publisher and proprietor of the last newspaper published in Sandwich—*The Dominion*—1872 to 1874. Mr. Murdoch died November 30, 1879.

the year 1874 the plant was again moved back to Windsor and run as a weekly and daily for a short time by James C. Murdock and Brothers and then ceased publication.

In several issues of the paper when it was printed in Sandwich a special notice was published in the paper in the fall of the year which read, "Subscribers wishing to pay their subscription in wood, will please bring it while the roads are good."

A Franch paper called the L'Etole Canadian (Canadian Star), was established in Sandwich by an old French writer named Mr. Truax about the year 1871.

It was printed for a time at the Dominion office when Joseph A. Ouellette, an attorney-at-law, assumed charge and published it in a building directly opposite the present court house. It was a neat, well-edited little paper. The last time the writer heard of it the paper had changed proprietors several times and who printed its last edition from the Free Press office in Detroit.

The Essex Times was the name of a well-printed and edited paper published in a building opposite the present Evening Record office, Sandwich street, Windsor, by Major John Lewis. It was run in the Conservative interests from 1876 to 1878 whan it went into liquidation, leaving many heavy creditors.

The next most important publication in the Conservative interests, after the Times had ceased publication, was the Windsor Review established by C. Cliff, now a resident of the Northwest. It was afterwards purchased by the late T. M. White, who successfully conducted it until failing health compelled him to retire. Mr. F. H. Macpherson took the management and conducted the paper until he became a chartered

THE OLD STYLE WASHINGTON HAND PRESS.

In common use for printing newspapers in the early days.

accountant and retired from the newspaper business. After several changes in proprietors it ceased publication.

The plant was secured by Joseph McKee and Charles L. Barker, who moved it to another building and The Standard was started. A few months after this publications business was formed into a joint stock company, in which Oscar E. Fleming became the largest shareholder. Mr. George M. Winn, of Toronto, succeeded Mr. Barker as editor and manager, which position is now held by F. J. Hughes.

The French paper, Le Progress was first issued on June 1, 1881, and has been published continuously ever since. Gaspard Pacaud, the present License Inspector, was in the editorial chair from the commencement till the time of his appointment by the Government to his posi-

tion in 1892. His brother, Aurele Pacaud has been the continuous publisher.

Newspapers in the town of Amherstburg have had their varied and short-lived experiences the same as Sandwich and Windsor. As far as can be ascertained the first paper published in that historical town was the Amherstburg Courier and Western District Advertiser, published every Saturday, by James A. Reeves, printer and published with its office on Dalhousie street, opposite the British North American Hotel. It was a six column, four page paper, neatly printed and well edited. In its description and advertising notice it notifies its subscribers that "All kinds of produce or cord wood would be taken in exchange for the paper, at the market price." James A. Reeves, the pub-

CAPT. JOHN A. McKAY.

Quartermaster of the 21st Regiment, Essex Fusiliers. His business education was obtained in the office of the Woodstock Sentinel-Review. In 1890 he purchased a half-interest in the Evening Record, Windsor, and is at present the proprietor and publisher of that paper.

F. H. MACPHERSON.

Formerly editor and publisher of the *Windsor Review*. He is now an expert accountant in the City of Detroit.

lisher, was afterwards identified with different newspapers in Sandwich, Windsor and Detroit and was the father of ex-Alderman Stephen T. Reeves, of Windsor. Calixte Sequin, of Sandwich, has a well-preserved copy dated July 14, 1849.

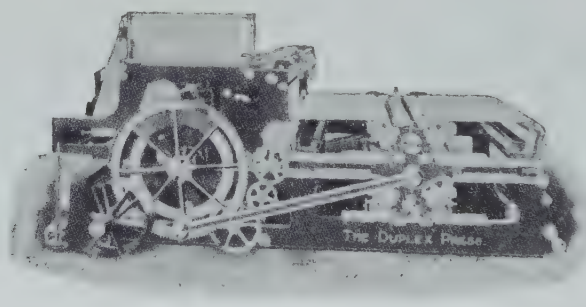
The present paper published in that town, The Amherstburg Echo was established on November 20, 1874, by the Hon. Wm. D. Balfour and John A. Auld, ex-M. L. A., and has been the only paper, in the many attempts, to make a successful living. It has always been and is to-day a model country weekly.

The Town of Walkerville has had excellent success so far in the newspaper world. The Walkerville Herald was established by S. Stephenson, of Chatham, on April 19th, 1890, and is now being very ably edited and published by ex-Mayor John E. Dobie.

The Windsor Record.

The Windsor Record was founded by P. G. Lowrie. A letter some time ago to the compiler of these facts from Mr. Laurie who was living at Battleford and who, by the way, is since deceased, tells his connection with this paper. He says: "In 1860 there were two papers—the Maple Leaf, Sandwich, and the Herald, Windsor. The publication of the former ceased and I bought the plant and moved it to Windsor, where I established the Record. Shortly after Mr. Robenson moved the Herald to Detroit—leaving the Record the only paper in the county. It must have been four or five years after that John Richmond, of Colchester, started a paper called The Dominion, which is all I can remember of that. James Woodbridge of Sandwich, next started the Essex Journal in Windsor, and after running it for a short time sold the plant to me, and I then changed the name of my paper to the Record and Journal. I published that until 1869 when I moved to the Northwest and shortly after the office was sold to Alexander Cameron or Cameron and Stephen Lusted."

In the great fire of 1870 the office was burned. Then Mr. Lusted,



THEIR PRESENT NEWSPAPER PRESS.

Windsor's present City Clerk, re-established it and continued its publisher until 1882. In 1877 Mr. Lusted started a daily, which, after two months experience, finding the undertaking unprofitable, he abondoned and put his whole energies in the weekly, which was then the leading paper in the county.

Mr. Robert Barr, Sr., of Windsor, purchased the business from Mr. Lusted and it was run by his sons William, John and James, who after a few years were succeeded by Mr. Wallace Graham.

Archibald McNee came down from Winnipeg in 1888 and purchased the plant and business from Mr. Graham, and he established The Even-

ing Record in April, 1890. In the fall of the same year he took into partnership John A. McKay, formerly of the Woodstock Sentinel Review. These two gentlemen successfully conducted the Evening Record and the weekly until 1906 when Mr. McNee sold out his interests to Mr. McKay and retired.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM THE "WESTERN HERALD." SANDWICH, 1837-8.

Mr. Francis Cleary has the first two volumes of this interesting publication neatly bound. It was issued January 3, 1838, by Henry C. Grant, at Sandwich, and was a well printed weekly of eight pages 8x11 inches about one-quarter of which was devoted to agriculture. It was just the beginning of the Rebellion and the other three-quarters for the whole year were nearly all given over to the discussion of the "Patriots" and their movements.

In the first number the editor notes "Well founded rumors being afloat of an intended invasion of our peaceful shore by a party of refugees and American Volunteers, now in the City of Detroit with a certain Dr. Theller at their head." It then says that next day a corps of two or three hundred armed men was formed "to defend our property from plunder and our families from violence."

In another article the editor says: "We have just learned that there is close at hand a numerous and determined band of Potawatomas and other Indians who left in disgust the American territory and sought an asylum in our Province; and which Indians abhor the very name of American, so much so that no one saying he was such, would for a moment be safe among them. There is also a force consisting of 1,000 black people in the vicinity of Amherstburg equally hostile to the American name. Both forces could instantly be brought into operation. But Heaven forbid they should be required. May the harmony existing between the two shores never be disturbed for the sake of a few worthless beings, but who supply a space in the world that might be better filled were they out of it."

The Fight at Bois Blanc.

These were certainly stirring times. Tuesday, January 23, 1838, was the second issue of The Herald and editorially it said: "Since our last issue we have been in a state of excitement never before equalled in consequence of the thratening attitude assumed by the rebel blood hounds and their associates the loafers of Detroit."

A further extract from the same issue says: "On the morning of January 6th, between nine and ten o'clock the steamer Erie was seen to leave the dock at Detroit, crowded with people, with the ostensible intention of proceeding to Cleveland, but which we afterwards ascertained, only went to land a cargo of rebels and American Volunteers at Gibralter on the American side, she was immediately followed by a schooner rigged vessel called the Ann, filled with armed men and mount-

ing three pieces of cannon and other munitions and appointments, with the expressed intention of commencing an attack on our shores. We obtained the information that the rebels had stolen "the cannon, powder and balls from a United States arsenal, and 500 or 600 small arms they had feloneously extracted from the City Hall, when the inhabitants were all 'asleep,' we presume."

That same night about twelve o'clock about 150 volunteers headed by John Prince, left Sandwich in the United for Bois Blanc, where the rebels it seems, proposed to establish a post. At three o'clock on the afternoon of Monday the 8th, just as the militia had been dismissed from their parade in the garrison, an alarm was given by the sentries at Bois Blanc that the brigands and pirates, about 400 in number, were leaving Sugar Island in schooner, scows and boats, with a view of invading Bois Blanc instanter, and they would reach the shore in half an hour. As soon as the alarm was given the militia hurried to the boats at Amherstburg and expeditiously as possible the island was invested with 300 well armed men. The brigand forces were arrayed as follows: The schooner Geo. Strong with a sloop, hovered at the lower end of the island a mile below the lighthouse, sometimes lying to and sometimes hugging the shore off Elliot's Point, as is inclined to land her men there. Their main body was being towed in scows up the river towards Grosse Isle, taking care not to come within musket shot of Bois Blanc. They fired two cannon of grape and cannister at us which did no injury. This was the first hostile shot fired on this frontier, and after that there was no mistake in their intentions. After waiting for the pirates for about two hours and perceiving that so far from attempting to attack us, they pulled in their scows far above Bois Blanc and the schooner and her tender made sail for Elliot's Point. The officers held a consultation and it was deemed not improbable that the brigands object was to effect a landing and to force Amherstburg, which had not 100 effective men left to defend it. Orders were given to return to Amherstburg. The men were all landed in an hour, leaving the island undefended. Everything was removed from the house of the lighthouse keeper, Capt. Hackett, except some trunks and clothes of his and Mrs. Hackett's. An hour afterwards the pirate schooner sailed up the channel between Bois Blanc and the town. Her consort lay under Bois Blanc Island. The militia kept up a consent firing at her with their rifles, but as the distance was not less than 400 yards, it had but little effect. It was, however, afterwards ascertained that upon this occasion one man was killed and several slightly wounded; she fired and occasional cannon shot and she was fairly beaten off and sailed as was supposed, for the scows and boats, which had disappeared and were conjectured to have returned to Sugar Island."

"On the following morning the sloop was made to come to without a shot being fired and she was made a prisoner. The schooner hovered about the island and occasionally fired cannister and grape into the town. They carried off the whole of Capt. Hackett's wearing apparel. Our men followed her and as she neared Elliott's Point a rifle ball killed the helmsman and the wind blowing very strong the schooner came ashore. They were called on to surrender and take their colors down, but they declined and several shots being exchanged, two of the pirates

being killed after she had stranded. Our men then plunged into the water and boarded her and a jolly little man of the name of Leighton climbed up the mast and hauled the colors down.

"The prisoners were brought to shore and treated with every kindness, humanity and consideration. The capture consisted of a schooner, The Ann, of Detroit, 21 prisoners, most of them Americans, three pieces of cannon and upwards of 200 stands of arms and a large quantity of ammunition, besides stores and provisions. The militia engaged in this capture were all volunteers and behaved most galantly."

Thomas Sutherland was Brigadier General of the Patriot army at this time.

BEDFORD STREET, LOOKING NORTH,

From in-front of the Cowan Homestead. *From a photo by Mr. Hamilton.*

Presentation of Regimental Colors.

The Herald had some room for news, besides the war reports, and the volume contains many interesting items. On January 23, 1838, a splendid Regimenal color was presented to the 2d Regt. Essex Militia by the ladies of Sandwich. The regiment on the occasion was attired in "a neat and becoming uniform." Miss Mary Findlay presented the colors.

Attacked by a Wolf.

"On Thursday last as a man was on his way to town he was beset by a large wolf, who very unceremoniously and evidently with malign intention, jumped into the man's sleigh and would undoubtedly have

destroyed him, had he not most fortunately been provided with an axe with which he managed to overcome the ferocious monster."

Robbery of Military Supplies.

In the issue of February 17, 1838, it is noted that the commissarit department at Amherstburg had been robbed of ninety barrels of flour. Van Renselaer, the commander of a "thousand highwaymen scoundrels" camping in Michigan, gets the credit for it.

Killed by a Sentinel.

"A son of James Askin was killed by a colored sentinel on duty at Amherstburg."

THE McGREGOR HOMESTEAD.

North side of Mill street, Sandwich, Ont. Parts of this building is said to be much older than the Baby Mansion. It was originally the McGregor Homstead, and for many years after the home of Col. Wm. Elliott. Albert P. Salter, P. L. S., and family, occupied it in the '70's, and it is now known as the Reid Homestead. Mr. George E. Smeaton resides there at the present time.

The Rebels Invade Fighting Island.

In the issue of February 28, 1838, the paper contains an account of the attempt of the rebels to come over by way of Fighting Island. Three hundred of them spent the night on the island but were driven off next day by the men of Essex and Kent and much of their stores confiscated. This was the second attack on this frontier.

Sentenced to be Hanged.

The issue of March 28, 1838, reports that Chief Justice Robinson had sentenced to death Samuel Lount and Peter Mathews for high treason.

Burned in Effigy.

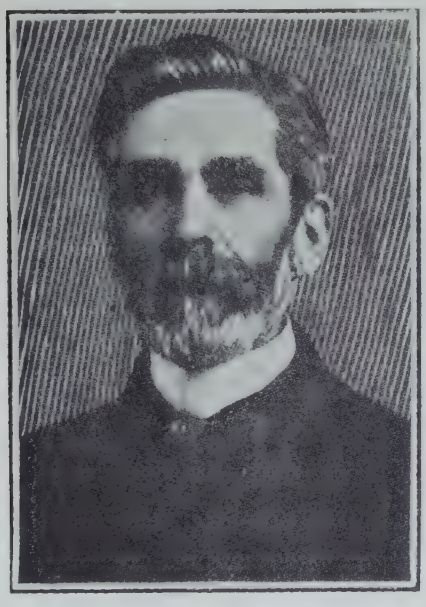
A report is published from Kingston of the burning in effigy of the alleged traitors, McKenzie, Papineau, Molesworth, Grote, Lerder and Uncle Sam.

The editor also expresses his indignation at the notorious Gens. Montgomery and Theller, who were sentenced to be hanged for high treason being reprieved.

Postal Arrangements Bad.

Under date of June 19th, 1838, the Herald says: "Lord Durham has made a demand on the British Government for 12,000 more troops."

It also appears at this time that there was no post route direct to



T. D. NIVEN
Editor of The Evening Record

CHARLES L. BARKER
News Editor of The Evening Record.

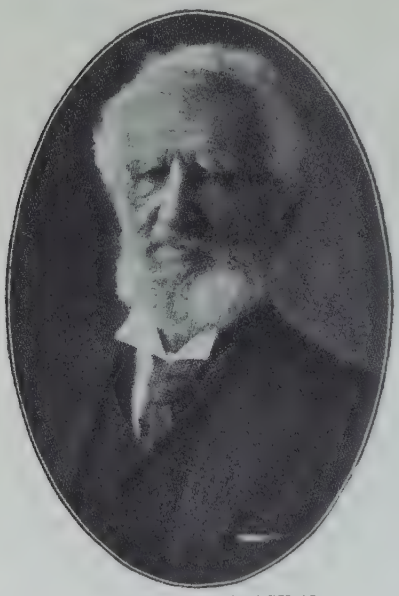
this Province from Michigan. A letter posted in Detroit for Sandwich had to go around by Lewiston, thence via Toronto, which took two weeks, making a tour of 700 miles.

The Editor Had His Troubles.

The editor apparently had troubles of his own. In his issue of October 16, 1838, he made the following appeal: "We have toiled unceasingly ever since we had the misfortune to cast our lot among a community of idlers, under the most trying and discouraging circumstances in the hope that our assiduity, economy and perseverance would, at no

distant period, meet with their accustomed reward, viz., patronage and suitable remuneration, but, alas! We have reckoned "without our hosts." Tell it not in Gath—publish it not in the streets of Askalon "that we have printed the Western Herald for 33 months for barely 150 subscribers. Can it be supposed that we can or will be fool enough to waste our time, health, peace of mind and bodily labor for another year in the manner we have done for so contemptible a number of subscribers."

The writer then digs into the Treasurer of the Western District, from whom he has warrants to the amount of £32 but for which he can get no pay. He advertised these for sale at a discount of twelve



ALEXANDER H. ASKIN,

an old-time civil engineer, who was one of the surveyors for the route of the Great Western Railroad, is a descendant of one of the pioneer families of the County of Essex. He was born at Sandwich, March 25, 1831. Mr. Askin was an officer of the 13th Battalion, Hamilton, and was present at the affair of Ridgeway, June 2, 1866. He still resides at the old home (called Strabane) of his father and grandfather, in Sandwich East, the present residence having been erected by his father in 1840. He is much known and respected.

ALEXANDER LUCIER.

Councillor for the Town of Sandwich in 1907 and the present year—1909.

per cent. He says he needs the money for wood, paper and ink. "This very day," he says, "the postmaster brought in a bill for postage of £10. Where shall we find the means to pay it? Echo answers where."

The Battle of Windsor.

The battle of Windsor took place on December 4, 1838, and The Herald contains a full account of it, the editor himself, being in the thick of the fray. "Of the brigands and pirates," writes Col. Prince,

the officers in command, "21 were killed and four taken prisoners, all of whom I ordered to be shot upon the spot and which was done accordingly."

Two Canadian volunteers were burned to death in a house the "Patriots" set fire to, one volunteer was shot and Dr. Hume was foully murdered. This was our total loss. Subsequently 26 more prisoners were taken in and jailed at Sandwich, most of whom, the report says, were citizens of the United States. The "Patriot's" general, Col. Prince said, was a Yankee, and their second in command, a man named Pulman, from London. The invaders, 450 in number, crossed the river opposite Belle Isle, and immediately upon landing burned the steam barge Thames.

THE HISTORIC ASKIN HOMESTEAD.

In Sandwich East (above Walkerville), now the home of Alexander H. Askin, the grandson of John Askin, who did heroic service during the Pontiac War in 1762. In 1796, when Detroit was formally made a part of the Union, John Askin, through his steadfast loyalty to Great Britain, lost his property in Detroit, now worth nearly six million dollars, and moved to the site of the present homestead. In 1843 the original building was removed and the present home erected.

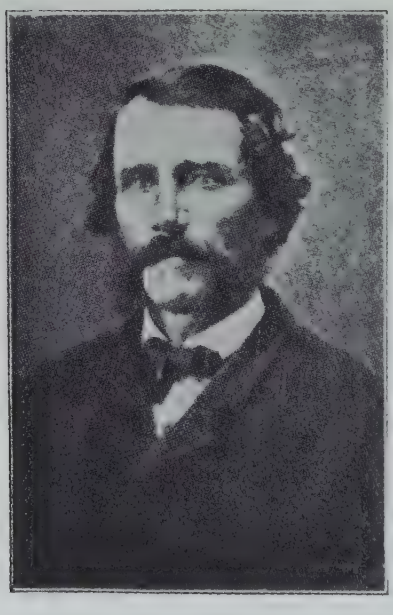
Gen. Theler's Fierce Declaration.

Gen. Theller of the Patriots is said to have declared at a meeting in Detroit, his intention of raising 2,000 men and to lay waste to our towns and villages along the frontier, that he hoped to have the satisfaction of washing his hands in the blood of Col. John Prince. A premium of

$2,000, the paper says, was subscribed by merchants of Detroit for the party who would take Col. Prince alive to Detroit or $1,500 for his dead body.

The Herald Stands by Col. Prince.

Col. Prince's action in having the four prisoners shot did not wholly meet with the approval of all the citizens of Sandwich The Herald vigorously defended him, however, and for so doing lost nine of its 150 subscribers. These gentlemen were: Capt. Bell, Charles Askin, James Dougall, Charles Baby, Col. Wm. Elliott, W. R. Wood, Francis Baby, Robert Mercer and J. G. Watson.



CAPT. JAMES FORREST.

For many years a resident of Sandwich. He lost his life while in discharge of his duty while in charge of the Colchester Lightship, when it foundered at he anchorage in Lake Erie during a terrific storm November 11. 1883.

JAMES H. KENNING,

Inspector of Inland Revenue, Windsor, Ont.

Fought a Duel.

The Western Herald of February 14, 1839, refers to the duel which took place between Col. Prince and the Assistant District Treasurer, W. R. Wood. "A hostile meeting took place at an early hour Monday morning in a field about two miles back of the town, between Col. Prince and W. R. Wood, Esq. Col. Prince was attended by H. Rudyard, Esq., and Mr. Wood by Lieut. Cameron of the Provincial Volunteer Militia. At the first shot Col. Prince's pistol missed fire, Mr. Wood fired without effect; at the second Mr. Wood received the Colonel's

ball in his right jaw, and we have been informed, discharged his pistol in the air. The parties then left the ground, the wounded gentleman being conveyed home in Col. Prince's sleigh."

SOMETHING ABOUT WINDSOR'S FIRST NEWSPAPER.

Mr. James P. McEwan has two years of the Windsor Herald, founded and edited by his father, the late John McEwan, who was afterwards sheriff of the county. The Herald was established in January, 1855, and was a well printed and well edited seven column, four page paper. The editor appeared to have a splendid grasp of the political situation of the time and while he gave his support to the Reform party, there was an independent vein to be seen in many of his articles. He was an ardent friend and supporter of Col. Arthur Rankin, who was member for the county in the Legislature which then met in Quebec.

The heading of the paper contained the words The Herald and a cut of a dog in his kennel on the watch, together with an engraving of a ship at sea and a cow and the words, "Ever Watchful Over Commerce and Agriculture." In his prospectus the editor said "that the village after many years of inactivity and dullness had become a place of considerable importance."

"The terminus of the Great Western Railway is permanently located here; at this place also telegraphic communication ends, etc., etc., therefore the establishing of a newspaper was an absolute necessity, particularly when the fact is taken into consideration that the entire country is unrepresented by the press."

Six columns in the second edition are devoted to a speech by Wm. Lyon McKenzie on the voting of a parting address to Lord Elgin, in which Mr. McKenzie severely critizises His Excellency.

Were Patriotic Then, Too.

In the second edition is also published a letter from Col. Arthur Rankin, member of the county, to His Excellency, Lord Elgin, offering to raise a regiment of Canadian Volunteers to proceed to the Crimea. Mr. Rankin said he would be proud to devote his life and energy to the noble cause, and it would be, he thought, "the best proof of the fact that a strong feeling of attachment to the mother country still exists in this portion of Her Majesty's Dominion."

The same offer, the paper notes, was previously made by Col. Prince, the late member for the county.

A school board was in evidence at the time and was composed of John O'Connor, Jr., Francis Caron, Joseph Strong, Mark Richards, Dennis Ouellette and John McEwan.

The steamer Mohawk was plying between Windsor and Detroit.

A notice appeared announcing that the governor-general, Sir Edmund Head, had issued a proclamation changing the "Port of Sandwich" to the "Port of Windsor."

John David Askin was appointed landing waiter and searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

A Congregational Church was opened.

Alexander Bartlet was Secretary of the Agricultural Society.

A Mechanics Institute was formed February 23d

The Canada Southern Railway was being projected and Engineer Scott was advocating the tunnelling of the Detroit and Niagara Rivers.

Laying of the Corner Stone of the Court House.

The issue of May 26, 1855, contained an account of the laying of the corner stone of the new jail and court house at Sandwich. Justice

E. W. B. ARNOLD.

Governor of the Sandwich Jail from 1858 to 1862.

GEORGE O'CALLIGAN LEECH.

Governor of the county jail from 1862 to the time of his death which was March 16, 1884.

McLean laid the stone, and besides a history of the county, coins, etc the names of the persons holding offices were put in. These were: Col. John Prince, ex-member; Arthur Rankin, member; Alexander Chewett, Judge County Court; Samuel S. Macdonell, Warden; Wm. D. Baby, Sheriff; Col. James Askin, Registrar; John A. Wilkinson, Judge of the Surrogate Court; George Bullock, County Treasurer; Charles Baby, Clerk of the Peace; P. H. Morin, Deputy Clerk of the Crown; Paul John Salter and Pierre H. Morin, Auditors; James H. Wilkinson, County Clerk.

WHEN HULL SURRENDERED DETROIT TO GEN. BROCK.

(From The Montreal Standard.)

"It was on one of the attacks on Amberstburg," writes Walter R. Mursey in "The Story of Isaac Brock," that the first scalp in the war of 1812 was taken—not by one of Brock's terrible Indians, but by a captain of Hull's spies. This officer—one hates to describe him as a white man—wrote his wife, he 'had the pleasure of tearing a scalp from the head of a British redskin,' and related at length the brutal details of the method." A few days later Tecumseh and his Indians cut off one of Hull's provision trains and captured a batch of despatches. In that fight Hull's captain of spies met the fate he had inflicted on "the British redskin."

GEN. BROCK'S BATTERY.
At the head of Brock Street, Windsor, Ont., firing on Fort Shelby, Detroit, Mich.

Shortly after Brock's arrival at Amherstburg, Tecumseh was presented to him. "The contrast presented by the two men was striking," writes Brock's biographer, Mursey. "The old world and the new, face to face—a scene for the brush of an impressionist Brock, tall, fair, big-limbed, a blue-eyed giant, imposing in scarlet coat and blue-white riding trousers, tasselled Hessian boots and cocked-hat in hand. On his benevolent face was an irresistible smile.

"The Indian, though of middle height, was of most perfect proportions; an athlete in bronze, lithe and supple as a panther."

The Chief promised that he and his braves would follow Brock and "maintain an honorable warfare." Taking a roll of elm-bark, Tecumseh, with the point of his scalping-knife, traced on its white inner surface a map of the district.

That night a council was held. Brock seems to have gone to it with his course pretty well decided upon. He knew that "now or never" was the time to strike. Almost 400 United States mounted troops were pressing close upon his rear; before him was a superior force and he was in danger of being out-flanked or cut off from the interior of Canada. And that would mean disaster to the entire Province whose safety depended on the destruction or defeat of Hull's force. The difficulties and dangers of an offensive movement were pointed out at the council. Finally, Brock spoke. "Gentlemen," said he, "I have definitely decided on crossing the river and attacking Fort Detroit. Instead of further advice, I must beg of you to give me your hearty support."

Hull had withdrawn from Sandwich, and Brock now moved up and occupied the place, sending from there a written demand for the surrender of Detroit, to which Hull replied that he was "prepared to meet any force brought againts him." Upon receipt of this reply Brock ordered his batteries to fire upon the fort. "Through the irony of fate, the first shot fired under Brock's personal orders killed a United States officer, an intimate friend of the British artilleryman who had trained the gun."

On the following morning, August 16, Brock's little force in bateaux and canoes crossed over to the Michigan shore, the movement being covered by the fire of the batteries and of the guns of two vessels anchored above the little village that has since grown into the town of Windsor. Brock's entire force consisted of 330 regulars 400 militia, and about 600 Indians, supported by six pieces of artillery. A number of the militia wore discarded uniforms of the 41st Regiment in order to make the regular force appear stronger than it really was.

The landing effected, Brock drew up his men in battle array, ready to attack Hull's army of 2,000 men occuping the rising ground before the fort, and across which ran a road commended by artillery, around which gunners stood with burning fuses. But the fuses were not applied to the guns, although Brock's column was now coming on in battle array. The sight struck fear into the heart of Hull, and ordering his men right-about-face, he marched them back within the walls of the fort.

Approaching, Brock ordered up his artillery, the battery at Sandwich in the meantime throwing shells into the United States fortifications. Brock had given the order to "prepare for assault" when an officer bearing a flag of truce amerged from the fort. The message he bore asked for a cessation of hostilities for an hour in order that negotiations might be entered into for the surrender of Detroit. Before the hour had expired Brock was in possession of the place. Hull surrendered 2,500 men of all ranks, an equal number of muskets, 33 pieces of cannon, a brig-of-war, a large quantity of stores and munitions valued at 239,000, besides the fort, the town of Detroit, and 59,700 square miles of United States territory.

The almost bloodless victory was complete, but in less than two months the victor lay dead on Queenston Heights and Canada had lost her best soldier.

THE ISLANDS OF THE DETROIT RIVER.

Peach Island or (Isle aux Peches) used to be prominent in early days as the summer home of the great chief and conspirator, Pontiac. It is a Canadian Island and until recently was owned by Mr. Hiram Walker, whose fine residence added much to its beauty. It is now owned by the Detroit, Belle Isle and Windsor Ferry Company who are making extensive improvements upon it.

Belle Isle has changed its name four times. First, it was called Isle Ste. Claire; second, Rattlesnake Island from the number of snakes which invested it; third, Hog Island—Isle Aux Cochous—by the French from the number of animals put there to destroy the snakes; fourthly, on July 4, 1845, the name was changed to Belle Isle, after Miss Bella Cass, daughter of General Cass, afterwards the wife of Baron Von Limburg. The island contains 704 acres. On the first day of August, 1768, it was purchased from the Indians of the Ottawa and Chippewa nations in council (under direction of His Majesty's commander-in-chief) and conveyed to St. George McDougall, Lieutenant of the Sixtieth Regiment British troops for a sum amounting to £190 ten shillings York money. A few years ago the City of Detroit, at an expense of over $2,000,000, has converted it into a park and for splendar and beauty is without a rival on the American continent at the present time. It was surveyed by Mr. Boyd in 1771.

Grosse Isle was granted by Governor Simcoe to William Macomb on July 5, 1793, who was one of the two first members elected to the Upper Canada Parliament for this country. He had previously been allowed by Lieutenant-Governor Hamilton to occupy it.

Mr. Macomb changed his allegiance and remained on his island home. It is an American Island. Mr. Macomb's granddaughter was married to the late Hon. W. D. Balfour, who represented South Essex in the Ontario Legislature.

Bois Blanc Island, the seat of the Huron Mission in 1772 and for some years thereafter, was ceded to the British. It contains 220 acres and was patented to the late Col. Arthur Rankin in 1874. It is now used as a park by the Detroit, Windsor and Belle Isle Ferry Company.

Wa-we-a-tu-nong—Indian name for Detroit River.

Erie in the Huron language signifies cat.

DETROIT RIVER NAVIGATION.

(By Robert Stuart Woods.)

Having had our chat about the islands of the river let us ask when we first heard of the navigation of it. As to vessels, the Grifin must be first named and for the following particulars I am indebted to Farmer's valuable history of Detroit. Her tonnage is variously stated at forty-five to sixty tons. She carried five cannon and was built by LaSalle at the mouth of the Cayuga Creek near Niagara in the spring of 1679. After several short trial trips on the 7th August with Chevalier LaSalle, Father Louis Hennepin and some others, thirty-two in

all, she started on her first real voyage, arriving at the mouth of the Detroit on August 10, 1679.

Two days after, on the festival of Sainte Claire, she entered the little lake which was christened Lake Ste. Clair, in honor of the founder of the Franciscan nuns. Two centuries later a gathering at Grosse Pointe rechristened the lake with various exercises, including poems by D. B. Duffield and Judge Campbell, and an address by Belle Hubbard. On her return trip the Griffin left Washington Island in Lake Michigan on the 18th September, 1679. Two days after a storm arose and she was lost. Prior to this in 1669, Joliet was the first Frenchman to descend Lake Erie from Detroit. In 1721 Charlevoix, the great pioneer came up Lake Erie on his way to the Mississippi.

After this no sailing vessels are known to have passed Detroit for nearly half a century. The first we hear of were those engaged in conveying troops, provisions and furs between Detroit and Niagara.

In 1763 and 1764 the schooners Beaver, Gladwin and Charlotte went to and fro constantly, the trip varying from six to nine days.

The first vessel known to have been built at Detroit was the Enterprise. She was launched in 1769.

In 1778 the British brig of war, General Gage, arrived, making a trip from Buffalo in four days. On accuont of the Revolutionary war, none but government vessels were then allowed upon the lakes.

In 1780 the captains and crews of nine vessels were under pay at Detroit and a large dock-yard was maintained. The names of the vessels were the Gage, Dunmore, Faith, Angelica, Hope, Welcome, Felicity and Wyandotte.

On August 1st, 1782, the following named vessels all in good order and all built in Detroit—were on duty in Lake Erie, Huron and Michigan: Brig Gage, 27 men on board with 14 guns, built in 1772; Schooner Hope, 11 men, built in 1772; Sloop Anglican, 7 men, built in 1771; Sloop Felicity, 6 men, built in 1774; Schooner Faith, 48 men, 10 guns, built in 1774; Schooner Wyandotte, 7 men, built in 1779; Sloop Adventure, 8 men, built in 1776; Gun Boat, 11 men, 1 gun.

In the spring of 1793, four government vessels were lying in front of the town. Of these the Chippewa and the Ottawa were new brigs of about 200 tons each and carrying eight guns; another was the Dunmore, an old brig of the same size with six guns; the fourth was the sloop Felicity armed with two swivels. All of these were under command of Commodore Grant. There were also several sloops and schooners owned by trading firms.

Three years later in 1796, twelve merchant vessels were owned in Detroit; also several brigs, sloops and schoones from fifty to one hundred tons each. After the surrender to the United States (July, 1796), the schooner Swan, then owned by James May, was hired to convey the first United States troops to Detroit, and was the first vessel on the lakes to bear the United States flag. The second to convey tha United States flag was probably the Detroit, she was purchased by the Government of the Northwest Fur Company.

The first steamboat that sailed Lake Erie, the Walk-in-the-Water, after the chief of the Wyandotte Indians reached Detroit from Buffalo, August 17, 1818, leaving those on the 23d and taking in sailing

about 44 hours and 10 minutes. In 1825 there was still but one steamer on the lakes. The first steamer that we had on the lakes was built here (Chatham) by Duncan McGregor called the "Western," a vessel of some fifty tons and twenty-five horse power which McGregor had converted out of the Rob Ray, on the river flats immediately below Judge Bell's residence, about the year 1830-1, and which was put on the route between Chatham and Amherstburg. The next year was built at the same place the steamer Thamas of about 200 tons and fifty horse power, and was run as a leading boat between Port Stanley and Buffalo until burned by the rebels and Patriots at Windsor, on the 4th December, 1838. At the same time was also built the "Cynthia McGregor," called after the wife of the late Duncan McGregor, who with Henry Van Allen, his brother-in-law, built her and she ran between Chatham and Detroit. She was a 100-ton vessel and forty-horse power and ran on the Chatham route till she was unfortunately burned; and then came the Brothers by the Eberts' brothers, the first of their long line of steam and sailing vessels.

THE DETROIT RIVER.

Volume 5 of The Anercana describes the Detroit River as "a river or strait which connects Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie, and forms part of the boundry between the United States and Canada. Detroit is the French word for strait; and the name was given by the French, the first white men who settled here. Its course is nearly south, with slow current, and sufficient depth of water for the navigation of large vessels. It is 25 miles long and three-fourths of a mile wide opposite the city of Detroit, where it forms an excellent harbor. The tonnage passing through this river exceeds in volume that passing through any other river in the world."

The Detroit News-Tribune of a recent date says: By an ingenious mathematical formula it has been ascertained by the government engineers that the volume of water discharged by the river is 200,274 gallons every second. This means 12,016,440 gallons every minute, 720,986,400 gallons every hour, and the vast volume of 17,303,773,600 gallons every 24 hours.

More tonage passes Detroit than any other city in the world; more ships carrying greater cargoes pass through the Detroit river than ply any other river on the globe. In 1907 the season opened on April 9 and closed Dec. 9, a duration of 245 days. In this length of time 26,890 boats steamed or sailed through the waters of the river, which gives an average of one vessel every 13 minutes. Suppose each of these vessels was no more than 250 feet in length, which is a conservative average, and the entire number, if placed end to end, would reach one-third of the distance around the world, or would form an axis for the earth.

When deduction has been made for the pleasure craft, which carry little freight, it has been determined by the Lake Carriers' association that 75,000,000 tons of freight passed through the river last season. This gives an average tonnage of 3,500 tons per vessel, and shows that

an average of 210 tons passed Detroit every minute in every one of the 24 hours in every day of the season of navigation. When one stops to consider the value of this freight, and how many hundreds of millions of dollars it must amount to, he can gleam some idea of what the commerce of the great lakes means.

But, leaving behind the value of the river to commerce and to tha city from a commercial standpoint, and considering it from a standpoint of the pleasure that may be had on its surface, its value is at least doubled. Think of the hundreds of tiny pleasure craft that constantly dot its surface in summer; think of thousands of persons who avail themselves of the delights of sailing, of launching, of rowing, of canoeing that are afforded. Everything that any other river possesses the Detroit river has. It lacks nothing. It is the finest stream in existence.

THE WRECK OF THE JULIE PLANTE.

Dr. W. H. Drummond, the noted writer of French-Canadian dialect poems, who died in Cobalt April 6, 1907. One of his most popular poems was "The Wreck of the Julie Plante." Believing that it will prove both amusing and interesting to the reader we publish it in full:

'Twas one dark night on Lac St. Clair,
De wind was "blow," "blow," "blow,"
When de crew on de wood skow "Julie Plante"
Got scare and run below.

For de wind she blow like hurricane,
Bineby she blow some more
When de skow buss up just off Grosee Pointe
Ten acres from the shore.

The captain she's walk on the front deck,
She's walk on the hind deck, too,
She's call the crew from up the hole,
She's call the cook also.

De cook his name was Rosa
He come from Montreal,
Was a chambermaid on a lumber barge
On dat big Lachine Canal.

De wind he's blow from nor' eass' wess'
De sou' wind he's blow too,
When Rosa say, "Oh, Captain,
Whatever shall I do."

De captain she's throw the hank,
But still that skow she drif,
And de crew he can't pass on dat shore
Because he loose dat skiff.

De night was dark like one black cat,
  De wave ran high and fass
When the Captain took poor Rosa
  And lash her to the mass.

When the Captain put on de life preserve
  And he jump into the lac,
And he say, "Good-by, my Rosa dear,
  I go down for your sak.

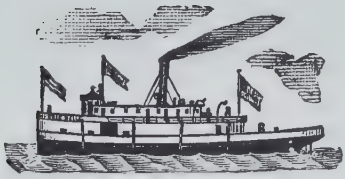
Next morning vary hearly,
  About half-past two, three, four,
De Captain, cook and wood skow
  Lay corpses on dat shore.

For the wind she blow like hurricane,
  Bimeby she blow some more,
For dat skow buss up just hoff Grosee Pointe
  Ten hacres from de shore.

Moral.

Now all good wood skow sailor mans,
  Take lesson by that storm
And go and marry nice French gal
  And live on Grosee Pointe farm.

Den the wind may blow like hurricane
  And spose she's blow some more,
You can't get drowned on Lac St. Clair
  So long you stop on shore.



THE FIRST MEMBERS OF THE LAND BOARD FOR THE DISTRICT OF HESSE.

Major **Farnham Close,** of the 65th Foot, was the Commandant of the Garrison at Detroit, and held office by virture of his military position.

William Dummer Powell, was of Welsh descent, born at Boston in 1755. His grandfather came from England as Secretary to Lieutenant-Governor Dummer. The future Chief Justice of Upper Canada was

MRS. ANTOINE BONDY

Knitting in the old-fashioned way, in an old-fashioned kitchen, sitting by an old-fashioned stove. She is about 82 years old.

sent to England to be educatad and he returned to Boston in 1772. After a brief residence in Lower Canada he settled in Detroit in 1789. The journey occupied a long time, taking ten days from Montreal to Kingstone, four, from Kingston to Niagara. Mr. Powell was the first judge who presided over the Court in the District of Hesse, and was a member of the Land Board. Subsequently he settled in Toronto and

retired from the bench in 1825. He had a high reputation as a judge, and bore a conspicuous part in the civil life of his time.

It is generally accepted that **M. Duperon Baby** was the M. Babee who in 1760 negotiated for Bellestre with Roger's representative, as to the surrender of Detroit to the British. He was of an old French family, "grandson of Jacques Baby de Rainville who came to Canada from Guinne with the Carignau regiment." Duperon Baby was born in 1738, was made a justice of the Court of Common Pleas in 1788, and died at Sandwich in 1796. (James).

Col. **Alexander McKee** was Indian Agent at Pittsburg before the Revolutionary War, after the outbreak of which he was imprisoned by the revolutionists at Pittsburg. He effected his escape and co-operated with Sir John Johnson among the Indians, becoming Deputy Superintendent-General. In 1778 he travelled through the Indian territory to Detroit, and greatly assisted in maintaining friendly relations between the tribes and the British Crown. He was a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas at Detroit. His services were greatly appreciated by Lord Dorchester, and in his death on the 14th January, 1799, the service lost an able and devoted officer.

Alexander Grant was the fourth son of Grant of Glenmoriston, Invernessshire. He served in the Royal Navy as a midshipman. He was present with Amherst in the Lake Champlain expedition and was afterwards placed in command of the lake vessels from Niagara to Mackinaw with headquarters at Detroit. Hence his title of commodore. He was a member of the Land Board of Hesse, of Simcoe's Executive Council, and Administrator of Upper Canada in 1805, during the interval between Lt.-Governor Hunter and Lti-Governor Gore. He died in 1813. The late Judge Woods, of Chatham, Ont., was a grandson.

William Robertson was one of the most active members of the Land Board. He settled at Detroit in 1782, engaging in general business as a merchant. He was appointed one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas in 1788. He appeared before the Council in Quebec in that year on behalf of the inhabitants of Detroit who memorialized the Governor-General on matters touching the administration of justice. He was appointed a member of Simcoe's first Executive Council, but had by that time settled in England and does not appear to have returned to Canada again.

The name of Lieut. **Adhemar St. Martin** is among those of the Justices of the Peace for Hesse on the list for 1788, and in the year following he appears as a member of the Land Board of Hesse, being then a resident at St. Vincent. He had been for many years prominent in the affairs of the Western settlement, gave valuable service as Commissary and interpreter in the Pontiac affair, and suffered severe loss of property. His name is associated with the famous Cass House which came into his possession about 1750, and was the birthplace of Major-General Macomb and at one time the home of the Anthons of whom Charles was the distinguished classical author and Editor. Changes began son to take place in the personell of the Board and one of the most prominent of the new members was Col. **John Askin.**

The Askin family attained influence in the Detroit district at an early period. The name was originally the Scottish "Erskine" and was changed to conceal identity after the Jacobite defeat in 1715. One of the old family removed to Ireland and had a son, John Askin who settled in America and at the time of the Conquest of Canada was a merchant at Albany. In the Pontiac outbreak he transported the supplies from Albany by Lake Erie to Detroit and received, as a reward, grants of land at Detroit. In 1764 he went as Commissary to Michilimackinac, returning in 1780 to Detroit as a trader. He was successful in business and amassed much property, which he abandoned to the States at the close of the Revolutionary War. He then settled in Canada on the east side of the Detroit river. He was appointed a Captain of Militia in 1787 by Lord Dorchester and in 1796 was promoted to be Lieut-Colonel and Colonel in 1801.

INDEX.

	PAGES
Askin Family	104—232
Askin, Alexander H	218
Assumption Parish	164—178
Athletic Sports	115—118
Baby Mansion	48—52
Bartlet, Alexander	138
Battle of Windsor	218—220
Beeman House	137
Brock's Battery	56—57
Cameron, Donald	138
Casgrain Homestead	109
Clerks of Peace	100
County of Essex	85—97
Court House	86—222
Cowan Homestead	128
Detroit River	227—228
Detroit in 1820	11
Detroit River Navigation	225—227
District and County Clerks	104
District and County Treasurers	106—107
District of Hesse	230—232
Dougall, James	135
Essex Historical Society	196—198
Executions in Sandwich	111—115
Fellers, George	17
Fellers Homestead	131
Fenian Raids	72—80
Ferry Boats	161—163
First Baptist Church	195—196
First Locomotive	134
Fish Hatchery	61—63
Fort Malden	206—207
French Period	6—11

INDEX—Continued.

Gignac, Mrs. Pierre 10
Girardot, Ernest 160
Girardot, Theodule 17
Grist Mill 134
Guillot, Lt.-Col. J. C. 157
Hands' Homestead ..... 37—38
Harrison, Gen. W. H. 51
Historial Landmarks ..... 127—131
House of Refuge 92
Indian History ..... 1—5
Islands of Detroit River 225
Judges of Essex ..... 96—98
MacDonell, S. S 135
McGregor Homestead 216
McKee Homestead 41
Marentette Family ..... 125—127
Methodist Church ..... 191—194
Mission House 164
Mission Pear Trees 55
Moy House 8
Newspapers ..... 207—218, 221
Oldest Free Mason ..... 44—46
Parliamentary Representaties ..... 109—111, 203—205
Past and Present ..... 80—85
Prince, Col. John ..... 66—69
Rankin, Col. ..... 69—70
Rebellion of 1837-8 ..... 64—66
Registrars of County ..... 101—104
St. John's Church ..... 179—191
St. Joseph's Church 1
Sandwich Township 12
    Hotels ..... 119—123
    Infantry 73
    Petroleum Oil Co. ..... 58—61
    Postmasters 37
    Stage Notables ..... 124—125
    Town ..... 13—44

INDEX—Continued.

Sheriffs of the County..... 98—100
Sullivan, Capt. John D..... 163
Surrender of Detroit..... 233—234
Tecumseh 51
Trent Affair..... 70—72
Walker, Hiram 200
Walkerville ..... 198—203
War of 1812 ..... 46—47
Wardens of Essex..... 92—95
White, Chief Joseph 2
Wilkinson Homestead 127
Windsor.....81, 135—160
Windsor Barracks 139
Windsor Castle 137
Woods, Judge 198

Historical Notes

compiled by Rev. Ernest J. Lajeunesse

Page 1. St. Joseph's parish at River Canard was established in 1864. Fr. F. Marseille was the first pastor.

Page 6. Canada was governed by France until 1760. The surrender of Detroit to the British took place on November 29, 1760.
Champlain did not come to Detroit. His attack in 1615 on the Iroquois was across the eastern end of Lake Ontario.

Page 9. The farm lots were three arpents wide and 40 arpents deep. Settlement near Detroit in 1750 consisted of settlers and their families as well as discharged military personnel.

Pages 48-9. The James Baby House in Sandwich was built circa 1808. To settle the controversy surrounding the houses of James and Francis Baby, see "The Francis Baby House in the War of 1812: An Annotated Bibliography." PM 557 in the Hiram Walker Historical Museum.

Pages 135-6. The Windsor Castle was built in the early 19th century rather than the 17th. See George F. Madconald, "How Windsor Got Its Name," Border Cities Star, February 19, 1921.

Page 164. The photo of the Old Mission House shows the 1785 rectory and hall.

Page 165. The Indian Mission of the Assumption was founded at Detroit in 1728, moved to Bois Blanc Island in 1742 and finally to La Pointe de Montreal in 1748. In 1767 it became the parish of Our Lady of the Assumption. The present church was opened for divine services on July 20, 1845. Note page 225--Bois Blanc Island was the seat of the Huron Mission in 1742.

Page 167. In the second quarter of the 18th century, some French colonists came over from Detroit to settle. For a recent and authoratative study of settlement on the south shore of the Detroit, see Rev. E. J. Lajeunesse, The Windsor Border Region, Champlain Society, 1960.

EXPANDED INDEX

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Actors 124-125
Adamson, Samuel 62-63 port.
Allen, Rev. Samuel J. 193 port.
Allen, W. H. 148 port.
Amherstburg 206
Anderson, Charles E. 68 port.
Anderson, Dr. Charles N. 205 port.
Arnold, A. J. 154 port.
Arnold, E. W. B. 222 port.
Ashbaugh, Dr. J. A. 149 port.
Ashdown, Cornelius H. 23 port.
Askin, Alexander H. 218 port.
Askin, J. Wallace 103-104 port.
Askin, Col. James 102-103 port.
Askin, John 231-232
Askin, John A. 102-103 port.
Askin homestead, Sandwich East 219 illus.
Assumption College 175-178 illus.
Auld, John A. 94 port.

Baby, Charles T. 52 port.
Baby, James 49 port.
Baby, M. Duperon 231
Baby, William Lewis 52 port.
Baby house 47-52
Balfour, William D. 209 port.
Bangham, Richard 157 port.
Banwell, James 151 port.
Barker, Charles L. 217 port.
Barr, Jean 197 port.
Barr, Robert 152 port.
Barracks, Sandwich 64 illus., 110 illus.
Barracks, Windsor, 1866 139 illus.
Bartlet, Alexander 138 port.
Bartlett, Lieut.-Col. Noble A. 150 port.
Bayard, Rev. Father 171 port.
Beasley, Dr. William J. 27, 53 port.
Beattie, Lieut.-Col. Joseph 142 port.
Bishop, J. H., Fur Co. 34 illus.
Black, Alexander 152 port.
Black, George M. 155 port.
Boismier, Edward 13 port.
Boismier, Joseph 28 port.
Bondy, A. E. 33 port.
Bondy, Joseph 32 port.
Bott, John 201 port.
Breault, Eugene 26 port.
Brett, Marwood 93 port.
Brett, Richard R. 107 port.
Bridges, Fitz 160 port.
Brooke, Thomas 155 port.
Bruyere, Rev. Father 170 port.
Buchanan, J. A. 94 port.

Cadarette, Peter 32 port.
Cameron, Donald 138 port.
Canadian Canneries 35 illus.
Carney, Dr. Richard 149 port.
Casgrain, Charles E. 111 port.
Casgrain, Dr. Henry Ramond 108 port.
Casgrain homestead, Sandwich 109 illus.
Chadwick, Rev. F. A. P. 158 port.
Chenay, David 30 port.
Chewett, Alexander 95 port.
Cheyne, George 79 port.
Chilvers, C. L. 203 port.
Churches
  Assumption 164-174 illus.
  Baptist Church, 1851 195-196 illus.
  Methodist Church 191-194 illus.
  Mission house 164 illus.
  St. John's 179-191 illus.
  St. John's rectory 184 illus.
  St. Joseph's, River Canard, 1852 1 illus.
City Hall, Windsor 140 illus.
Clark, Alexander 3 port.
Clarke, Alfred H. 204 port.
Cleary, Francis 196 port.
Clerks of the Peace 100-101
Clinton, Nelson J. 153 port.
Close, Major Farnham 230
Cody, Dr. W. S. 153 port.
Coste, Napoleon A. 94 port.
Cote, Rev. Father 172 port.
County House of Refuge and Industrial Home, Leamington 92
Court house, Sandwich 86, 88 illus.
Courts 111-115
Coventry, Dr. John 149 port.
Cowan, Miles R. B. 188 port.
Cowan, William 129 port.
Cowan homestead, Sandwich 128 illus., 129
Crime and criminals 111-115
Curry, John 155 port.

D'Avignon, J. Eugene 100 port.
Davis, John 142 port.
Detroit River, 1820 11 illus., 225-228
Deziel, J. D. A. 94 port.
District of Hesse 230-232
Dobie, John E. 202 port.
Donnelly, Edward H. 28 port.
Dougall, James 135 port., 136
Downey, Rev. D. J. 158 port.
Drake, J. M. 142 port.

Eansor, Thomas J. 156 port.
Eliot, Charles 95 port.
Elliott, Rev. Francis Gore 186 port., 187-188
Elliott, George 91 port.
Ellis, Abner C. 14 port.
Essex County 85-97
Essex Historical Society 196-197
Executions 111-115

Faure, Rev. Father 170 port.
Fellers, George 17 port.
Fellers homestead, Sandwich 131 illus.
Ferries 161-163
  Argo 161 illus.
  Essex 162 illus.
  Gem 161 illus.
Fire department
  Fire engine, 1870 145 illus.
Fish hatchery 61-63 illus.
Fleming, Oscar E. 141 port.
Fluett, Louis J. 23 port.
Forrest, James 220 port.
Fort Malden 206-207
Foster, R. S. 150 port.
Free Masonry 44-46

Gatfield, William 35 port.
Gauthier, John B. 58 port.
Gavin, Frederick P. 153 port.
Gerard, Rev. Father 171 port.
Gignac, Harry 33 port.
Gignac, Mrs. Pierre 10 port.
Girardot, Ernest 160 port.
Girardot, Theodule 17 port.
Girardot Building 40 illus.
Glunns Tannery, Sandwich 26 illus.
Gluns, Reinhold 22 port.
Grant, Alexander 231 tablet, 182 illus.
Gray, George W. 29 port.
Gray, Rev. John 159 port.
Grist mill 134
Guillot, H. C. 194 port.
Guillot, Lieut.-Col. James C. 157 port.

Haggart, William B. 30 port.
Hall, Joseph 143 port.
Hall, William G., residence 39 illus.
Hands, William, homestead 37, 38 illus.
Hanrahan, W. A. 143 port.
Harman, John 91 port.
Harrison, Gen. William H. 51 port.
Healey, Albert F. 30 port.
Hehn, John C. 27 port.
Hesse Land Board 230-232
Hicks, Rev. Robert 194 port.
Hill, William 62-63 port.
Hincks, Rev. Canon J. P. 158 port.
Hind, Rev. Duncan H. 187 port., 188

Hollinrake, Rev. F. W. 160 port.
Holton, Frederick J. 148 port.
Horne, Charles R. 96 port.
Hotels
The Beaver House, Sandwich 122 illus.
Beeman House 137 illus.
Dominion House, Sandwich 118 illus.
Fort View House 123 illus.
Lagoon Park Hotel 123 illus.
Royal Oak Hotel, Sandwich 121 illus.
Vendome, Sandwich 120 illus.
Windsor Castle 136 illus.
Hough, Franklin A. 206 port.
House of Refuge 92 illus.
Howard, Jessie 124
Hughson, Rev. L. S. 157 port.
Hume, Dr. John James 65 tablet
Hurst, Rev. John 185 port., 187
Hurst, Robert F. 90 port.
Hurt, Francis 27 port.

Iler, Ezra 91 port.
Iler, John Coatsworth 99 port.
Indians 1-5
Walpole 132
Innes, James 162 port.

Jackson, Robert H. 195 port.
Jacques, Euclid 153 port.
Jessop, George 22 port.
Jessop, James 30 port.
Johnstone, Rev. Richard W. 186 port., 187
Judges 96-98

Kennedy, Henry 82 port.
Kenning, James H. 220 port.
Keogh, P. M. 155 port.
Kerr, Robert 201 port.
Keystone Gun Club Sandwich, 1890 118 illus.

La Belle, Dr. J. S. 150 port.
Lafferty, Albert L. 108 port.
Laing, Lieut.-Col. Frederick H. 149 port.
Laughton, John B. 45
Le Boeuf, Calixte 29 port.
Leech, George O'Calligan 222 port.
Leech, William P. 44 port.
Lees, William 77 port.
Leggatt, G. J. 151 port.
Leggatt, Gordon Watts 96 port.
Lucier, Alexander 218 port.
Lusted, Stephen 142 port.

McCombs, Albert 62-63 port.
MacDonell, Samuel Smith 135 port.
McEvoy, William H. 206 port.
McEwan, James P. 100 port.
McEwan, John 99 port.
McGregor, William 108 port.
McGregor homestead, Sandwich 216 illus.
McHugh, Michael A. 97 port.
McKay, John A. 211 port.
McKee, Col. Alexander 231
McKee, James 93 port.
McKee, Thomas 105 port.
McKee, Thomas A. 124 port.
McKee, William J. 111 port.
McKee Block 40 illus.
McKee homestead 41 illus.
McLean, Judson 33 port.
McMullen, Duncan A. 21 port.
McNee, Arch. 152 port.
MacPherson, F. H. 211 port.
McWhinney, A. G. 188 port.
McWhinney, Thomas 18 port.
Malcolmson, Hugh 35 port.
Manning, Rev. Thomas 160 port.
Marcon, Frank E. 102 port.
Marcotte, Albert 32 port.
Marentette, Pierre 16 port.
Marentette family port. 125-127
Marentette homestead, Sandwich 130 illus.
Marsh, A. W. 197 port.
Mason family 19 port.
Master, Allois 26 port.
Mercer, Joseph 21 port.
Meunier, Mgr. J. E. B. 158 port.
Millen, John F. 105 port.
Mineral Springs Canal 59 illus.
Mission pear trees 55-58 illus.
Montague, Charles 33 port.
Montreuil, Luke 93 port.
Moore, John 156 port.
Moore, William 76 port.
Morand, Henry 107 port.
Morand, Paul 154 port.
Morin, Pierre Hector 43 port.
Moy Hall 8 illus.
Murdoch, John L. 209 port.
Murphy, W. J. 33 port.
Neal, Frederick 33 port., front
Newspapers
Amherstburg Courier and Western District Advertiser 211
Amherstburg Echo, 1874 211
British Canadian, 1857 208
Canada Oak, 1853 208
Canadian Emigrant 207
The Churchman, 1856 208
Dominion, 1870 209
Essex Times, 1876-1878 210
L'Etoile, 1871 209
Maple Leaf, 1856-1858 208
Le progress, 1881 210
Sandwich Emigrant, 1830-1837 207
The Standard, 1844 208, 210
Western Herald, 1838 208, 213
Western Mercury 208
Windsor Herald, 1855 221
Windsor Record 212
Windsor Review 210
Niven, T. D. 217 port.
North, Edwin R. 23 port.

Oak Ridge Golf Links Club House, Sandwich 118 illus.
O'Connor, Rt. Rev. Dennis 176 port.
O'Neil, Edward J. 95 port.
Ouellette, Victor 32 port.

Pacaud, Gaspard 154 port.
Page, Leo 10
Panst, A. Phillipe E. 196 port.
Parker, Capt. William 62-63 port.
Parliamentary representatives 109-111; 203-205
Patterson, J. C. 108 port.
Peck, Samuel K. 143 port.
Pequenot, Claude F. 29 port.
Piches, William 33 port.
Pillon, James 33 port.
Pinsoneault, Rt. Rev. P. A. 169 port.
Point, Rev. Father 169 port.
Pollard, Rev. Richard 102
Post office 38, 42 illus.
Powell, William Dummer 230
Price, William 108 port.
Prince, Albert 68 port.
Prince, Col. John 66-69 port.
Prince homestead 67 illus.
Prowse, George K. 143 port.

Railroads
Great Western locomotive 133 illus.
Rankin, Col. Arthur 69-70 port.
Rankin, McKee 124 port.
Rankin homestead 69 illus.
Reaume, Joseph O. 205 port.
Reeves, Stephen T. 75 port.
Registrars 101-104
Reid, Thomas 201 port.
Robertson, William 231
Robinet, Joseph 33 port.
Robinet, Jules 32 port.
Robinson, C. H. 203 port.
Rodd, John H. 101 port.
Russell, E. C. 202 port.
Ruthven, Adolph 146 port.

St. Louis, Calixte 43 port.
St. Martin, Adhemar 231
Salter, Paul John 106 port.
Sandwich Petroleum Oil Co. 58
Schools
St. Francis, 1901 32
Seguin, Calixte 32 port.
Seguin, Emile 33 port.
Seguin, Zachariah 32 port.
Shepherd, J. H. 152 port.
Sheriffs 98-100
Ships
Walk-in-the-Water 11 illus.
Smith, George 98 port.

Smith, J. F. 143 port.
Smith, Dr. James A. 148 port.
Smith, James L. 28 port.
Smith, Thomas 201 port.
Snelgrove, Rev. W. H. 159 port.
Sparks, George 33 port.
Sparks, William J. 27 port., 90 port.
Spiers, John 43 port.
Spiers, John, Store 41 illus.
Splitlog, Douglas 33 port.
Splitlog, Israel J. 4 port.
Sports 115-118
   Baseball team, 1905 117 illus.
   Football team 116 illus.
   Golf 118
   Shooting 118
Steed, Gordon 68 port.
Stone, John E. 108 port.
Street railways 80-85 illus.
Streets
   Bedford Street 36 illus.
   Chippewa Street, Sandwich 128 illus.
   Mill Street, Sandwich 25 illus.
   Sandwich Street, 1863 81 illus.
Stuart, James Alexander 24 port.
Stuttz, Jacob 125 port.
Sullivan, John D. 163 port.
Sutherland, R. F. 204 port.
Swift, E. G. 202 port.

Tecumseh, Indian Chief 51 port.
Theatre 124-125
Timms, Robert 156 port.
Tolmie, Rev. James C. 159 port.
Transportation
   Ferries 161-163
   Horse car 83 illus.
   Railroad 133-134
   Stage 146 illus.
   Street railways 80-85 illus.
Trembley, Dav. 33 port.
Trumble, Hamilton 151 port.
Tucker, David 27 port.

Verner, Arthur Cole 18 port.

Wadge, C. E. 27 port.
Walker, Hiram A. 200 port.
Walkerville 198-203
Walkerville-Mayors 201-203
Wardens 92-95
Wars and rebellions
   Battle of Windsor 218-220
   Fenian raids, 1866 72-80
   Rebellion of 1837-1838 64-66
   The Trent affair 70-72
   War of 1812 46-50
Water works, Windsor 144 illus.
Welby, Rev. Thomas Earl 185 port., 186
Wells, William G. 27 port.
White, George E. 154 port.
White, Chief Joseph 2 port.
White, Solomon 141 port.
White, Thomas B. 107 port.
White, W. C. 202 port.
White, Walter 4 port.
Wigle, Alfred 146 port.
Wigle, Daniel L. 194 port.
Wigle, Ernest E. 148 port.
Wilkinson, James H. 105 port.
Wilkinson, William T. 163 port.
Wilkinson homestead, Sandwich 127 illus., 129
Wills, Elias A. 151 port.
Wilmot, Samuel 61 port.
Windmills
   McGregor, 1803 53 illus.
   Montreuil 54 illus.
Windsor 81, 135-160
Wintemute, George A. 107 port.
Woodbridge, Thomas 15 port.
Woods, Robert Stuart 198 port.
Wright, Thomas H. 106 port.

Youngblood, Louis 115 port.

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